

# RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XI No. 84



JUNE, 1954

## CONTENTS

	Page
Notices . . . . .	301
Members . . . . .	302

### PART ONE

Looking Back . . . . .	303
By Colonel K. W. Merrylees	
Everything Radiates . . . . .	305
By Baldur Meyer	
Report on Mr. W. G. Edwards' Radionic Screen . . . . .	308
By J. Cecil Maby	
The Objective Study of Sensitivity . . . . .	325
By Dr. Caleb Gattegno	
Water and Minerals . . . . .	331
By Gaston BurrIDGE	

### PART THREE

A Proof of Radiesthesia . . . . .	338
By L. Chouteau	
Magical Systems and their Approach through Dowsing . . . . .	339
By G. S. Sandwith	

Correspondence . . . . .	349
Notes and News . . . . .	352
Reviews . . . . .	355
Books and Appliances . . . . .	<i>inside back cover</i>

---

Published quarterly by the Society at York House, Portugal St., W.C.2  
*Price to Non-Members, 3/-*

# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

---

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL, 1953-54

### President

COLONEL A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.R.I.

### Vice-Presidents

Major C. A. POGSON, M.C.

V. D. WETHERED, Esq., B.Sc.

L. E. EEMAN, Esq.

### Members of Council

Mrs. G. M. BARRACLOUGH, A.R.C.A.

O. F. PARKER, Esq., A.R.S.M., M.A., F.S.A.

Colonel K. W. MERRYLEES, O.B.E., B.A., M.I.Mech.E.

A. T. WESTLAKE, Esq., B.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

L. J. LATHAM, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S.

G. LAURENCE, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.

C. SOMERS TAYLOR, Esq., M.A., *Secretary and Treasurer*

### Assistant Secretary

Miss E. H. LAMPSON, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

Tel. : Holborn 0805

# JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XI No. 84

June, 1954

## NOTICES

A Conference of the World Spiritual Council will be held at the Froebel Training College, 16 Roehampton Lane, S.W.15, from Friday, September 17th. to Monday, September 20th. Amongst those taking part will be Brigadier R. C. Firebrace, C.B.E., and Countess Maryla de Chrapowicki, and Mrs. Margaret Hone. Those interested should apply for further information to Mrs. Alice Gilbert, B.A., Knowle Hill Lodge, Mayfield, Sussex.

\* \* \* \*

Copies of the reprint of the address given to the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia on June 24th, 1953, by George Sandwith, F.R.G.S., entitled *Research in Fiji, Tonga and Samoa*, can be obtained from the Omega Press, Chisledon House, Reigate, Surrey, at 4/6 plus 2d. postage.

\* \* \* \*

Books published by the Society are:

*Dowsing*, by W. H. Trinder, 10/- (7/6 to members)

*Radiations*, by T. Bedford Franklin, M.A., F.R.S.E., 8/6

*A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy, or Health and the Pendulum*, by V. D. Wethered, 10/6 (8/6 to members)

\* \* \* \*

The following books have been added to the library:—

			<i>Pages</i>
Long	The Secret Science behind Miracles	1948	402
Long	The Secret Science at Work	1953	336
	The above two books were kindly presented by Mrs. Kate King		
Laucks	A Speculation in Reality	1953	152
	Kindly presented by the Author		
Wethered	A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy	1950	141
Maury	How to Dowse, experimental and practical Radiesthesia	1953	181
Frauzem	Radiästhesie	1953	80

\* \* \* \*

The title page and contents of Volume X of *Radio-Perception* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

\* \* \* \*

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of back numbers, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

\* \* \* \*

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

\* \* \* \*

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal street, London, W.C.2.

## MEMBERS

### \* Life Members

#### NEW

- ADAMS, F. E., Box 41072, Los Angeles, California  
ANDERSON, A. S., Box 121, New Town, N. Dakota, U.S.A.  
BETTS, F. F., 20 Henley Crescent, Prittlewell, Essex  
BOURCART, M., 61 Avenue des Bergières, Lausanne, Switzerland  
\*FLYNN, J. T., 7351 Fulton Avenue, North Hollywood, California  
GOLDSBURY, M. V., Lyonsdown, Virginia Road, Wanganui, N.Z.  
GREGORY, W. B., Gunwalloe, Caradoc Drive, Church Stretton, Shropshire  
HILTON, R. C., 737 Orchid Drive, San Bernardino, California  
JOOSTE, P. C. J., P.O. Langebaanweg, Cape Province, South Africa  
\*MCCUTCHAN, L. E., P.O. Box 3, Oakland 4, California  
NICHOLS, E. E., 7 Rockhill Road, Woolton, Liverpool  
NOBLE, F. S., P.O. Box 5593, Nairobi, Kenya  
\*ROBBINS, J. C., 820 Stuckey Drive, Longview, Texas, U.S.A.  
SHORE, W. R., Mombasa Club, Mombasa, Kenya  
WILLEY, R. C., 1208 Chrysler Avenue, Schenectady, N.Y., U.S.A.

#### CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

- \*CHRAPOWICKI, Countess MARYLA DE, 50 Marlborough Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8  
COX, L. Donovan, 4 Holland Park, W.11  
KING, Mrs. KATE, at 44 Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent  
HOGG, Mrs. (formerly Mylne), Iverston House, Fitzroy Road, Fleet, Hants.  
RICKARD, M. L., Ps.D., D.Th.D. (U.S.A.), L.M.S. (Eng.), L.Sc. (N.Z.),  
c/o Naturopathic Health Clinic, 70 Woburn Road, Lower Hutt, N.Z.  
SORENSEN, T. H., Koromiko Road, Titerangi, Auckland, N.Z.

#### OBITUARY

- \*RANGACHARI, A. R.

## PART ONE

### LOOKING BACK

BY COLONEL K. W. MERRYLEES, O.B.E., M.I.MECH.E.

After a number of years' experience in the practice of dowsing, an examination of old records and an assessment of results is likely to be a profitable matter, particularly if fairly complete records have been kept. Unfortunately there will always be a large proportion of cases where a careful survey has shown the most promising prospects, but for reasons quite beyond the dowser's control, no action was ever taken to develop the site.

There will also be, except in the case of the lucky few who can honestly state that they "have never had a dry hole," those failures from which so little help can be obtained. In general, the dowser can only gain from his successes, so that the saying "one learns from one's mistakes" is only partially true. A borehole may miss a fissure by inches, or a low pressure aquifer may be shut off by the drill or casing, but these can only be guessed at as reasons for failure unless later wells nearby reveal the causes.

A success in an area where other methods of siting have resulted in failures is always satisfactory and can happen in wide alluvial valleys where the subsoil water is canalised in valley bed channels and there is no overall aquifer. A case in point is the Rawalpindi plain, where only three small areas contained productive wells and there were many failures. A new civil hospital was partly built when the borehole in the grounds was abandoned "dry." A dowsed site which I was able to fix, still inside the garden and less than fifty yards from the failure, is still producing 20,000 g.p.h. This well led to a request from the municipal engineer for help in a nearby suburb, waterless, and beyond the reach of the mains. It was not until some years later, when further assistance was requested, that I heard that this project had been completed and that 20,000 g.p.h. was being pumped and distributed.

Delays in development inevitably mean that long afterwards one has the partial satisfaction of being told that the well is producing, but where the site is inaccessible or far away I find many sitings in my records with the bare comment "reported satisfactory."

Further north, at Mardan, what is now the largest sugar factory in Pakistan was started in an area which had, up to that time, only a system of inadequate shallow wells. Two separate sites were given. The first was lost through a drilling failure, but the second, at 27,000 g.p.h., has been in continuous service since 1948. Recently I have been asked to give a further site to augment this supply.

In a similar wide, alluvial-filled valley at Shiraz, in Iran, three wells had been sunk as the start of a scheme for the first piped town supply in Iran. These wells had been sited near the surface watercourse and with a total test output of about 16,000 g.p.h. could be classed as failures for the project in view. Within a quarter of a mile six gravel-bed flows at various depths were found and my line of six wells, with very little mutual interference, were tested, each to an output of over 27,000 g.p.h., and these made the town supply secure. Elsewhere in Iran a number of sites were selected as part of the "seven year plan," but very little of this plan was ever carried out and my only certain satisfactory results were obtained with two well sites in Tehran for the British Bank of the Middle East—now no longer in Iran.

Iran, like all the surrounding countries where Persian influence penetrated, has an immense system of qanats, underground water channels leading water from the water table high up in valleys, to the surface, after many miles, further down. Since it is impossible to dig by hand more than a few feet into the water table, the depth of water in the top, or "mother" well is most important, and a small drop in water table will have a great effect on output. The general reduction of rainfall in recent years in the Persian Gulf area has affected adversely many qanats. The only satisfactory action is to site another mother well higher up and on a perennial flow so that part of this can be fed into the existing tunnel. It will be realised that dowsing is the answer to any such mother well siting, but I have little accurate record of the increased quantities obtained in the many qanat extensions recommended and carried out by local labour. A recent survey of the qanats (there, "falajs") in the Buraimi Oasis produced the unexpected indication that the fourteen mother wells had not been sited, probably 400 years ago, by chance, since each was very close to one or other of the infrequent valley bottom flows in the two mile wide valley.

A programme of airfield construction in Southern India, where runway siting took precedence of almost all other factors, including water, led to my introduction to what I consider are probably the most difficult and least productive strata, trap and basalts. In spite of that I find only a few failures in my official list and several of those are for bad quality water. My only attempt at siting in the similar basalts and lavas of northern Kenya is now the invaluable source for a big cattle ranch. A success which I am sure could be repeated in many dry areas where small dams for surface collection are the only source of supply.

In Kuwait I sited seven wells which are now in use, none of large output and all brackish, but not so salt that every gallon is not of value. As nearly all the water in the Gulf is in or below the Eocene limestone it is almost inevitably brackish but the

Kuwait wells give water as good as that from the famous springs and wells in Bahrein Island.

My travels seem to be marked with wells. A shooting camp in Jaipur led to the siting of a well on a good flow where it crossed a large nullah. The same well provided a much improved supply to Jaipur City.

Outside Karachi, twelve miles into the desert, is Malir Cantonment. It was a fortunate accident that we visited a well site I had marked there on a previous visit on the day on which the well was pumped for the first time and a little green made possible in a brown waste.

Time, and other impeding factors, were in the way of well siting and deep drilling in the area of the North African operations, but some useful results were obtained, as also in another military operation later on—the evacuation of Razmak. A well at the important Dosalli Post dried up, but by putting a dry well down correctly on the nullah bed flow, the supply to the large number of marching troops was assured.

Widely spread experience is undoubtedly helpful in giving confidence, as also is a proportion of successes far in excess of the chance probability for an equal number of sites.

## EVERYTHING RADIATES

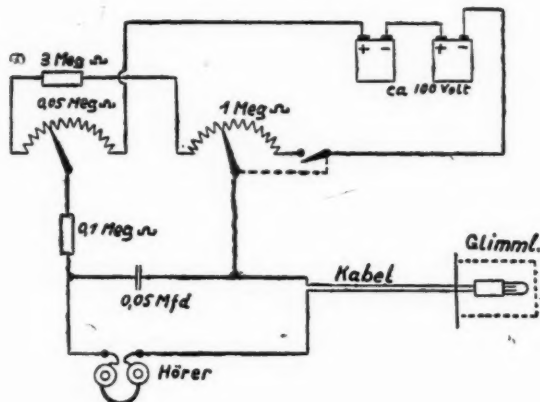
BY BALDUR MEYER

*Translated and reproduced from R G S. January/March, 1954,  
with the permission of the Author and Editor*

The instrument so well known to-day in connection with radioactivity, the Geiger-Müller counter, consists in principal of two metal electrodes connected to a sealed glass vessel containing very rarified gas. There is a potential difference of 1,000 volts between the electrodes, which is subject to a resistance of several megohms. When radiation from a radioactive source, Röntgen rays or cosmic mesons impinge on the vessel the rarified gas becomes temporarily conducting. The individual impulse voltages arising at the resistance are conducted to an amplifier and are registered in headphones, a measuring instrument or by a counting apparatus. Various types of counters exist according to the purpose for which they are intended; they differ not only in their external construction but in accordance with the magnitude of the operating voltage and the gas pressure.

In principle a common glow lamp can replace a counter provided it reacts to the specified radiations under the conditions required. I have shown on the accompanying illustration a diagram of connections of such a ray-detector.

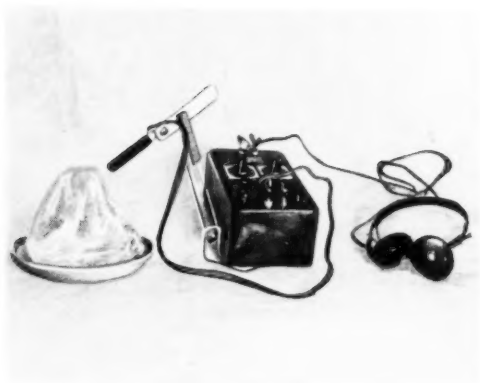
Two 67.5 volt batteries for a small radio set, which need not be new but together should give a D.P. of 100 volts, one rheostat of 1 megohm, another of .05 megohms, one condenser of .05 microfarads, a resistance of 3 megohms and another of .1 megohm are fitted in a little box with four terminals. To these are fastened the headphones and, on a lead one metre long, the glow lamp with an insulated handle. The whole arrangement is therefore a glow-oscillator with a volt-feed capable of fine adjustment and with a portable glow lamp.



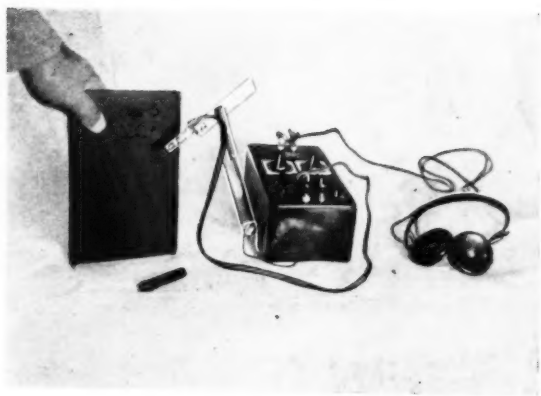
The small rheostat is at first set at its middle point and the larger one is adjusted till the glow lamp gives periodical flashes at every discharge of the condenser, heard as a crackling in the headphones. The small potentiometer is then set at the point where the oscillations cease and a discharge occurs only occasionally. After a little practice this adjustment can be made with great nicety.

In this state the glow lamp is sensitive to radiation and begins to oscillate if the dial of a watch with radium figures is moved about in front of it or if it is illumined by a pocket lamp or a source of infra red radiation. The oscillations are set going by a minimum of radiative energy of any kind whatever. If the glow lamp is held near an electric light lead, the induced capacity energy is sufficient to start it, so too on the approach of a badly

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100



A BLOCK OF ICE RADIATES!



A BOOK RADIATES!

screened radio. If the lamp is screened with the bakelite cap of a fountain pen the visible light is cut off, which makes the capture of other radiations easier. A metal cap reduces the sensitivity to other rays. Not all glow lamps are suitable. The Philips lamp reacts very well to light and to radium, so does the neon Al 358 18, whilst the U.S.A. NE 51 is more sensitive to infra red. It also depends on the direction of the radiation with regard to the lamp and the best arrangement must be found by trial.

To exclude the effect of light and obtain greater sensitivity, the glow lamp should be used uncovered in a half-darkened room. Experiments with objects from which no radiation would be expected produce an almost supernatural effect. A newspaper, a book, metal objects, bits of wood, stones, one's hand, almost anything, when brought near the lamp, appears to radiate. With metallic objects the capacity effect can be observed as an activating agent, but with non-conductors this explanation fails. I found in a book on physics the Stefan-Boltzmann law on radiation from a black body, namely :

Total infra red radiation =  $5.4 \times 10^{-12} T^4$  Watt/cm<sup>2</sup>, where T = the absolute temperature in degrees, i.e., the ordinary temperature + 273°. If that is valid, a block of ice must radiate, and experiment confirms the radiation of ice !

Every object the temperature of which is above absolute zero, therefore every single thing, gives off *some* infra red radiation. The calorific loss occasioned thereby is replaced by irradiation from other bodies and by heat conducted by the air.

The strength of the infra red field near the surface of every object is strong enough to activate the glow lamp set at its critical point. If the room temperature is used in the above formula the energy is about .04 Watt/cm<sup>2</sup>, or 4 Watts per square dm. Between all material objects there exists a continuous circulation considered in terms of calorific energy. Infra red energy can penetrate solids and fluids, and though it loses thereby a large part of its energy, some of it always gets through. Certain waves can penetrate a metre of water and retain 10 per cent. of their energy. Radiations which are physically determinable can cause biological reactions in sensitive organisms. The failure of measuring instruments to record such effects often leads to false judgments regarding people who are "sensitives." The controversy about dowisers and pendulists is well known. The progress of technique in electronics will lift the veil from these mysteries and discover physical and biological explanations for these phenomena.

# REPORT ON MR. W. G. EDWARDS' RADIONIC SCREEN

## PART I

By J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.

### *General Radiological Considerations*

It is a matter of common knowledge that many people over middle age or else in a low state of health become abnormally reactive to climatic, meteorological and even local geophysical conditions. Recurrent attacks of rheumatism, neuritis, insomnia, bronchitis, palpitations and giddiness, gastritis, asthma, eczema, catarrh or other functional disorders, that cannot always be traced to obvious causes such as focal infections or organic degeneration, appear to fall in this category. Chronic complaints of these types are, naturally, the despair of both the sufferers themselves and of their medical advisers, since they can seldom be permanently cured, only temporarily palliated, by means of known drugs, treatments and therapies.

In such cases, rest, good food and dieting, regular exercise, quiet surroundings, hot baths, avoidance of all excesses, and freedom from overstrain or anxiety may prove helpful. But as these disorders seem to consist largely in certain predispositions and even allergies inherent to individual make-up, they may perhaps be deemed to call for some degree of control or screening of the immediate physical environment itself, when and where irritating and adverse. Moreover, it now appears to be highly probable that complaints such as cancer, tuberculosis and various respiratory, circulatory and nervous disorders can be aggravated, if not actually initiated, by certain physical factors of an electromagnetic and radiological kind. And it is such radiation fields, as we may call them provisionally, that the new Edwards screen, among other existent devices of a like kind, aims to reduce to a steadier state and a safer level.

These "radionic" fields and rays have often been doubted, but modern, critical investigations of a biophysical, geophysical and instrumental kind have lately proved their reality beyond any reasonable cavil. In this general introduction to a technical report, however, one can only refer those readers who do not happen to have studied what are known as Radiesthesia and Radionics to some of the special literature of the subject (1); my object here being simply to outline the problem and to suggest a profitable line of approach on the electro-medical side.

The various tests referred to in Part II of this report were based on the best available information and experimental methods

relative to the probable nature, incidence and vitalistic effects of the radiation fields believed to be implicated. In this respect the writer naturally made use of biophysical and geophysical work by his colleagues and himself during the past twenty years, because of its immediate bearing on the problem in hand, which has lately become his special concern.

Although there have been various attempts made in this country and abroad to achieve effective screening or neutralisation of the suspected radiation fields, little was known for certain as to their precise nature and *modus operandi*. Nor was it at all clear how they caused reflex neuro-muscular and other organic responses in radiesthetic subjects, or else irritation and resultant harm to sensitive living tissues in general, when too intense or prolonged. Besides, suitable instrumental detectors and techniques were not formerly available with which to assess matters quantitatively, apart from the so-called "dowsing" reflex. But it is believed that a solid foundation has at length been laid, on which to base enquiries of the present kind; and the writer is continuing his own work on such lines with a view to further clarification of the theoretical framework; and useful instrumental methods of detection and measurement of these "radionic" fields have begun to emerge, that seem to be very profitable in a laboratory and experimental sense, at least (2).

Other awkward factors that had to be understood and overcome, if possible, were the seemingly very penetrating nature of the fields or rays in question, their variable intensity and periodic changes of phase and polarity, which caused pulsatory and migratory effects in the peak zones of the patterned fields mapped out by various techniques. Here too, however, recent work of the kind just mentioned (see selected refs. at end of this report) has done much to determine the principal variables, sources of energy, general nature and form of the radiation fields, useful means of detection and measurement, etc. Indeed, without such knowledge any sort of effective screening or neutralising device could not well be guessed at, let alone tested in the manner hereafter indicated.

Among other things, the present writer's enquiries have demonstrated very clearly that the variable, pulsatory and periodic nature of these "radionic" fields is perfectly objective, that the frequent "polar reversals" in the sense of the fields are equally real, that there are various sources of such energy, both artificial and natural, that weather states and local physical conditions are important, and that these fields and their changes give rise to well marked physiological and also instrumental reactions that are at once significant and also of practical utility. The field variations appear, moreover, to be stronger and more remarkable in the neighbourhood of certain geological discontinuities, running

water, pipe and cable lines, mineral veins, etc. (as claimed by "dowsers"); and various physiological reactions of a reflex kind can be correlated to them, as regards space-time changes of amplitude, polarity, phase state and periodicity (3). Figs. 1 and 2 in the second part of this report indicate such changes and the extent to which the Edwards screen may modify them.

In short, if one excludes certain secondary sources of either a *vitalistic* or else *artificial* kind—which, though important, are normally secondary in importance—the two main "radionic" factors seem to be *geophysical* and *meteorological*. In any case, the immediate problem here is how best to protect sensitive persons and invalids from the more extreme variations and perturbations of fields and rays of this sort, by screening, "damping" or neutralisation in (I think) an electro-magnetic sense. And this is the express purpose of Mr. W. G. Edwards' device, also in this report to determine, by the best means as yet available, to what extent the present screen might achieve success where so many other devices have, on critical testing, been found to fail.

As a result of prolonged, critical and repetitive tests of various kinds (see Part II) *I am glad to say that the Edwards screen does, in fact, appear to be between 50 and 75 per cent. effective, both instrumentally and physiologically, at suitable times and places; though this is, perhaps, not the sole requirement, electro-medically speaking. However, generalised observations by Mr. Edwards and also the present writer, using the new screen above the beds of chronic rheumatic, bronchial, gastric or cardiac patients during recent disturbed and very adverse weather, certainly seem promising.*

On the other hand, since active folk obviously cannot always remain thus screened—unless whole houses and workshops, etc., are to be completely "neutralised" in some way, which may prove too costly and impracticable in many instances—this is only a start upon the problem. *And as the given type of energy would appear to be beneficial and stimulating, if not absolutely essential, to life, provided it remains fairly steady in strength and regular in terms of pulse frequency and alternating polarity* (the pioneer work of A. Abrams, G. Lakhovsky and others is, perhaps, significant in this sense), *it may also be desirable to instal artificial stabilisers, compensators and energisers on occasion.* For the natural field often becomes badly perturbed and unbalanced (3), or else abnormally weak; at which times sensitives and invalids suffer more or less acutely, or else become drowsy, dull witted and lethargic. Then, moreover, even buoyant, fit and normal people feel "under the weather" to some extent, so that tempers become frayed and work is impeded. And these problems will be mentioned again later on.

Sources of disturbance of the generalised "quiet" and regularly periodic field are, unfortunately, to be found in connection with electrical machinery, emotional human beings and moving objects, such as road vehicles, aircraft, railway trains, etc., in addition to wind, cloud masses, rain, hail, snow and electric storms, or else the geophysical and subsoil features mentioned above. So that, even in settled weather and at otherwise "quiet" or "neutral" sites, perturbation may arise to upset the sensitive organism. For all these factors can be shown experimentally to create either primary or else secondary "radionic" fields of a pulsatory and/or patterned kind in space-time; which affect the body and its organs electromagnetically in the same sort of way (only perhaps more harmfully) as do other violent and irregular sensations, one may suppose.

In other words, a radiesthetic sensitive (and we are all, it seems, sensitive this way in varying degrees) may very well be just as much upset by irregularly variable or else over-intense electromagnetic fields, or again by certain frequencies thereof, as an artist or a musician may be upset by certain sights and sounds—which may prove so irritating psycho-somatically as to end in illness and breakdown. Luckier mortals may only resent road drills, sodium vapour lamps or the gasworks! Others again may get sick in cars, trains, aircraft or at sea; and even here the so-called "flow field" known to radionics may be a contributory factor, if too strong. For gales of wind, moving cloud masses (often accompanied by powerful electrostatic fields as well), underground streams and so forth all seem able to induce similar fields and disturbing reactions.

It is possible that in rural areas the meteorological and geophysical factors are of prime importance, whereas in urban ones artificial energy sources, such as power stations, electric trains, water or electricity mains, etc., may be the main offenders: road traffic, metalwork (which can increase "radionic" effects as well as radio reflections and shower particles from cosmic rays, etc.) and other artifices probably largely cancelling one another out in the general mêlée. But in a stormy, changeable climate like that of Britain the weather probably remains the worst offender as a rule; the bad reactions tending to occur whenever there is a sharp change in the "radionic" field, corresponding to a sudden weather change, whether from good to bad or conversely. Hence, probably, the high incidence of functional disorders of the kinds already cited. For all such sharp changes tend to create more or less marked physiological disturbances, affecting the heart and lungs, mucous membranes, the gastric system, muscles, nerve sheaths, etc. *Whereas the more obvious factors of atmospheric pressure, air temperature and humidity do not, in themselves, seem to matter much, though they may be associated*

with the electrical changes we are here considering, on occasion.

Thus, a sensitive subject will repeatedly be found to react immediately to changes in the "radionic" field, even when indoors in an atmosphere at constant temperature and humidity, with a steady barometer; though positive ionisation of the air can be most harmful, as Tchijevsky has shown, and sudden chilling or wetting may, of course, precipitate rheumatism or bronchitis, say, and lower vitality. Yet the invisible (*e.g.* electromagnetic) factors can, it seems, prove even more important; and even Hertzian waves and inductive magnetic fields need to be seriously considered, as I think Bose and Oliphant were the first, severally, to point out to sceptical physiologists. In short, we appear to react all round, in varying degrees and ways, to *all* kinds of physical stimuli; and we are here merely discussing another, little recognized, but probably most important, set of vital reactions—the *radiesthetic* ones. Indeed, the eyes and dermal nerve endings were always known to react to light and heat rays; so that if these new factors are also electromagnetic there is nothing surprising about it all. The effects of directly applied electrification of living tissues, on the one side, and of ultra violet and gamma rays, fast beta particles, etc., on the other, are also common knowledge to-day, though not long ago they were unrecognized by anyone.

The only other thing one need say is that, if what is submitted in this and a few other recent papers and books on this subject is not very wide of the mark—and I do not see how it well can be, in the circumstances—then an extremely important field of research is opened up, the competent investigation of which is a matter of some urgency for both practical and theoretical reasons.

### *The Problem of Screening or Neutralisation*

In view of a fairly widespread belief in the reality of "radionic" fields and their effects on the human organism and other living creatures, of which "dowsers" and also medical radiesthetists make considerable use, it is natural that various attempts should have been made to discover or manufacture screens and neutralisers thereof; though the problem has proved to be far from simple, and little real success has, I think, resulted from such efforts. Having carefully tested a number of the main claims, and also myself endeavoured to obtain direct screening of certain detectors (electrometers and ionisation counters) that were found to react to "radionic" fields at the same times and places as radiesthetic sensitives, proportionately and in a like sense, I speak advisedly and without prejudice. Mr. Edwards, however, appears to have been more successful, thanks to having followed up a clue due to G. Lakhovsky; or so my tests imply.

In fact, the screen simply consists of a number of circular copper rings of a certain size, having gaps in them of a certain form, laid close together, but not touching, between sheets of some opaque, insulating material, all in one plane; the screen normally being kept horizontal. And it is probable that the diameter of the rings, their spacing, and the form and orientation of the gaps in them are all important factors; also that they should lie flat in one plane. In other words, they are like so many Hertzian oscillator loops or Lakhovsky rings, picking up radio energy inductively, and creating 'radionic' effects normally to the plane of the screen which they go to compose.

The functions of devices of this sort may be listed under at least three headings:—

1. *Direct screening devices*, intended to be opaque to incident radiation of some kind, travelling more or less rectilinearly, whether from a single direction or several directions at once. (Really perfect, solid metal Faraday cages, having no chinks to permit leakage of even micro-waves of Hertzian class are, in fact, probably effective in this sense. But to do this is not at all easy—for micro-waves and strong local fields—or always practicable outside of the laboratory).
2. *Neutralising devices*, based on radio-electronic principles, so designed as to be syntonised to the field it is wished to "jam," of equal intensity but inverse phase. (This means that one must know the frequency or frequencies—almost certainly multiple, unfortunately—and also the signal strength—likewise very variable, alas!—of the offending field. And it was here that the present writer and others have been frustrated in this sort of attempt, despite promising starts).
3. *Stabilising devices*, constructed with a view to keeping the incident radiation field relatively constant in amplitude, phase state and polarity; since it appears to be the latter sorts or variability as much as, or even more than, field strength alone, that are important physiologically. (For instance, I find that if the field remains biased too long in either a positive or negative sense—See Part II—various physiological upsets may result; a smoothly alternating field being, apparently, most beneficial, whereas fade-outs, or else abnormally high levels or any sudden irregularities are also upsetting to health). But to achieve this would be a very complicated, perhaps impossible task, electronically.

That being so, the question is: Does the Edwards screen manage to effect one or more of these three desirable ends? And if so, then when actually installed at supposedly "active" spots where "noxious earth-rays" are thought to exist, that upset sensitives and invalids, does the screen really alleviate such troubles physiologically?

It will be seen in Part II of this report that the Edwards screen *does* appear to reduce both extreme variability and also mean intensity of such "radionic" fields; but more than that seems improbable, and other auxiliary devices may also be needed on occasion, as is hinted elsewhere. I doubt, in any case, whether Mr. Edwards' device is actually a true screen, in the sense of opacity to the relevant radiations. Probably it acts inductively by absorption of energy locally—more particularly for some distance below it, perpendicularly to its plane surface. In any case, that does not matter so long as it works reasonably well; and I am eager to hear the results of wider tests on different indisposed subjects at various sites. Having been provisionally patented and subjected to fairly searching preliminary tests, one hopes soon to see the device on the market, as its inventor himself intends.

In the past, one has heard various claims regarding the "radionic" screening properties of a number of common materials, such as asbestos sheeting and dielectrics such as Perspex, which I, myself, found on test, to require very considerable thicknesses in order to get appreciable results when used simply as flat screens or open-ended cylinders. (N.B.—True radio waves would pass round these obstacles, even if more or less obstructed rectilinearly by metals and good electric conductors). More extravagant claims have also been made by inventors of certain neutralising devices of an absurdly simple and, seemingly, electrically functionless design, as well as being highly priced. And these, too, on impartial test, seem to do little or nothing that was really helpful or reliable. Even more elaborate, artificially energised, truly functioning devices of my own in this category failed to keep in step with the geophysical fields which they were planned originally to counter-balance, thanks to the variable nature of the former.

On the other hand, workers abroad—G. Lakhovsky and P. Cody, for instance—have apparently been more fortunate in their experiments to protect plants and humans from cancer and so forth, by using simple ring oscillators (not energised artificially of necessity, if merely acting in a "screening" sense) and lead sheets (for the absorption of radioactive emanations, *ex hypothesi*), respectively. And the results of many of these tests are said to have been fully witnessed as well as repeated by other observers. Again, other prolonged experiments upon mice and other small creatures appear to have shown that not only the supposed "noxious earth-rays," but also certain artificially generated radio frequencies, can elicit cancer, with fatal results, and other aggravations of medical significance. If so, then something like the Edwards screen is badly needed by reactive people living, working and sleeping at "active" sites.

## PART II

### *Results of Screening Tests*

Five distinct methods were employed, two purely instrumental and three physiological, all of which had been previously found dependable relative to radionic and radiesthetic enquiries.

1. a specially adapted form of *ionisation counter*, the mean rate and any specific grouping of the discharges of which could be tape-recorded, observed on a microammeter giving direct readings of mean rate (by summation of impulses), or else counted by ear. The usual response of this instrument was well known, under a wide variety of conditions of time, place and weather; and alternate one-minute readings with and without the Edwards screen in a selected position over, under or to one side of the detector tube, at various distances, in both settled and stormy weather were taken over successive 30min. periods, then averaged. Such records were also taken contemporaneously with those by one or more of the following methods, *between all of which a general parallelism and positive correlation was evident*, provided the detectors were arranged as coincidentally as possible in space-time and orientation.
2. a new form of *radiometer* (see ref. 3 above), known as the radio-electrometer or radionic polariscope, the varying angular deviation (in either clockwise or anticlockwise sense) or else mean rate of spin (alternative method giving summation of short-term pulses) was observed over successive half-minute periods, then graphed, or else the numerical range and mean rate determined. Here again either alternate readings with and without the Edwards screen in use were taken, or else an exactly matched pair of (interchangeable) radiometers, one screened, the other unscreened, were observed contemporaneously and in as close conjunction as possible; but this was less satisfactory owing to mutual interference at short range. This is a more sensitive and reliable technique than the ionisation counter one, and the radiometer responses are very closely correlated to radiesthetic and physiological reactions. Field polarity in a "positive" (clockwise deflection) or "negative" (anticlockwise deflection) sense is also accurately represented; though this feature does not especially concern us in the present tests, mean intensity of the radionic field, regardless of sense, being here in question. However, it should be noted that, in addition to a marked reduction in average field strength, the Edwards screen was also often observed to invert the mean bias of the field (in plus or minus sense) at a given time and place. And, on one occasion at least, alternate 5-6min. pulse cycles seemed to be suppressed by screening. Probably, therefore, more than simple *screening* is involved.

3. *radial pulse rate* in a perfectly quiet and unexcited, but radiesthetically sensitive subject was recorded every half minute for periods of ten or fifteen minutes on end, alternately under and clear of the screen, at the same site, in various weathers and at different times of day, in diverse states of health and fatigue, etc., and also at different sites—either relatively neutral or else reactive in the radionic sense. These data were again graphed and averaged, and they showed not only cyclical changes, corresponding to those shown instrumentally and variations of mean rate in different weathers or at different sites, but also well marked distinctions in mean rate when screened, as compared with unscreened conditions.
4. *reflex muscular reaction time* (hands and forearms) taken for fatigue to set in against a given (constant) loading; resulting in instability and loss of control of a flexed spring, maintained in initially balanced equilibrium by a sensitive subject. This time was counted in seconds, serial readings being taken over 10 or 15 minutes, as above, then graphed and averaged. And similar cyclical variations and dramatic changes of average reaction time at different sites and times and, especially, at a given site and time when first unscreened, then screened, were shown. There were also specific orientation effects at some sites and times (e.g., over a water flow or during a gale of wind), as had been determined by other methods, that were reduced to a minimum under the Edwards screen.
5. *maximal exertable muscular strength* (chest and arms) at a given site and time, in a given orientation relative to the local radionic field, measured by means of a compression dynamometer, employing a standard stance and technique. Here again alternate readings were taken, both screened and unscreened; but fewer were thus recorded, owing to the very exhausting nature of the feat, if too often repeated, and the results were not graphed, only averaged numerically over a few short periods of time. However, this method also confirmed the other tests very clearly with four subjects, two reckoned to be "extra sensitive," the other two "normal"; the latter giving less marked differences than the former, younger, healthier subjects.

#### *Preliminary Trial; Outdoors*

But before the main set of tests were made in the writer's house and laboratory, at a tolerably neutral site, over a small underground stream (on clay), and over a seemingly radioactive pocket, respectively, brief preliminary trials over a 50 g.p.h. piped flow of water, 3ft. below ground, were made outdoors in fine weather. The Edwards screen was supported, *flat and horizontal (as the inventor insists is desirable)*, overhead during every

other trial throughout the series of twenty readings of each kind : results as below. All these were neuro-muscular tests of the type used by "dowsers" to assess the relative strength of a "flow field" from water, and it will be seen that the screen appeared to give more or less complete neutralisation of the local field, as judged by test (3) ; a reaction time of 25-30secs. and dynamometer value of 36-40lb., being equivalent to those got by the same subject that day at a supposedly "neutral" site ; though there is usually a residual field, of a more uniform kind, almost everywhere, except inside a well sealed and gapless metal screening cage, I find.

<i>Method used</i>	<i>Unscreened</i>	<i>Screened</i>
1. Reaction time (upstream)	9-12sec.	25-30sec.
2. Dynamometer (upstream)	32-33lb.	36-40lb.
3. Reaction meter (upstream)	28 degrees	5 degrees
(downstream)	14 degrees	3 degrees

Note that the stronger the incident field the shorter the reaction time and the weaker the subject's muscles become, so that these values always run in inverse proportion to those got by other means.

Just clear of the edge of the screen the field was again active, and tipping the screen more than about 20 degrees out of horizontal also brought back the reactions. Mr. Edwards also specifies that the screen should be flat and unbuckled, and that complete coverage of the subject is essential (though I did not detect any sudden edge effect in my tests) ; also that intermediate metalwork should be avoided, that might well cause electromagnetic interference.

#### *Tests with Ionisation Counter*

Though nothing was expected from the use of ionisation counter in a classical sense, since one was not dealing here with normal radioactivity, cosmic ray secondaries, gamma rays or alpha and beta particles, so far as is known, but with inductive electromagnetic fields and radiations of Hertzian class ; the radiometers mentioned above can be almost completely screened by a complete Faraday cage of solid metal sheeting or else very fine mesh wire gauze, that also appears to cut out most of the other "radionic" responses. Still, I decided to make a few tests with the counter in conjunction with the Edwards screen.

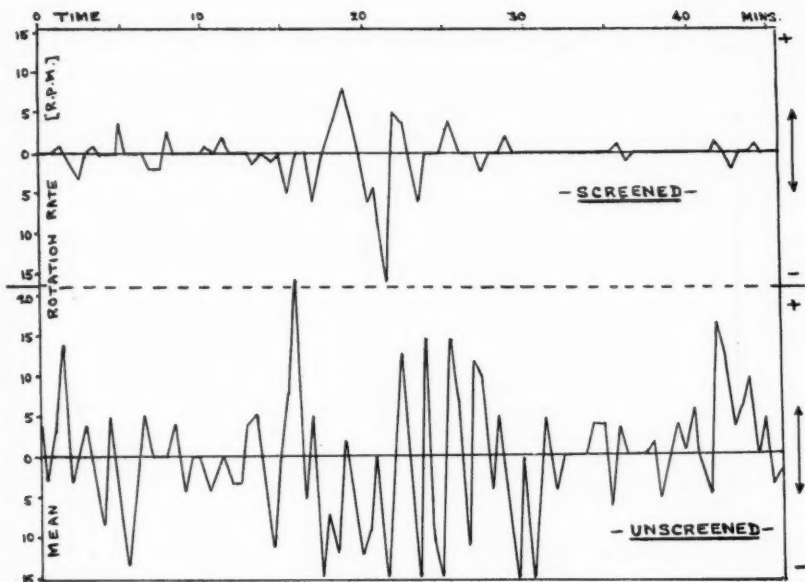


FIG. 1

Graphs of contemporary responses of two matched radiometers (see main text), 6ft. apart, over a small underground stream, taken at midday in average winter weather: one under the Edwards screen (similar effect in a complete Faraday cage) the other unscreened.

About 75 per cent. reduction in response by screening resulted in this case—being the maximum effect obtainable, apparently; and the fairly regular pulse cycles and general parallelism between the two records, typical of a large number got by this method, are in evidence. Interchanging the two units did not affect these results appreciably at the given site and time.

The more active period in the middle of the two records was when the sun came out in a clear sky between periods of light snow clouds and N. wind. A sensitive's psychosomatic state was found to change rapidly *pari passu* with these changes in the incident "radionic" field as demonstrable by the radiometer and (less readily) ionisation counter recordings.

For a start, the screen gave no appreciable absorption of ordinary radioactive emanations, etc., as anticipated. But it did give a consistent, though small, "screening" effect towards the "radionic" fields here in question; though this may have been due to some kind of inductive action and energy absorption or "damping" of the wave radiation, rather than to screening proper, in the sense of opacity. Different distances and positions of the screen were tested over periods of half an hour, with alternating screened and unscreened conditions, and results averaged and/or graphed.

When the screen was placed vertically *on one side* of the detector tube at distances of a foot or two, *a consistent small reduction of mean discharge rate of the counter, ranging from 2 to 8 per cent. was recorded* in five separate trials when there was either a gale blowing, nearby electromagnetic machinery working or else an emotional bystander; mean reduction being approximately twice as much when the screen was on the same side as the main source of the field than when reciprocated. Range of variation was also slightly reduced by screening.

When the Edwards screen was placed *below* the detector tube, horizontally, there was a consistent average reduction of rate by 5 or 6 per cent., whereas the average (over these brief trials—insufficient to draw very safe conclusions) when it was an equal distance *above* the detector was between 8 and 15 per cent.

Distance possibly counted a little, over the short range investigated, as the trials with the screen only 18cms. vertically above the detector tube gave rather greater reduction than when it was twice or four times as distant; all these being critical distances for maximum reaction in radionics. But when the screen was placed at 60 or 80 cms. distance instead of the hypothetically critical distance of 72cms. the average reduction of discharge rate was only 6 to 8 per cent. instead of 9 to 11 per cent. (Several trials each setting).

From these brief tests, it would seem fairly safe to conclude that *the Edwards screen causes an appreciable reduction in average field strength* in the present ("radionic") sense, when fairly close to the detector, amounting to anything from 5-15 per cent., according to precise positioning relative to the incident field, with a small concomitant reduction in the range of variation at a given time and place. Also that there may be *certain critical distances (probably multiples of 18cms. and 72cms. approximately) at which maximal energy absorption occurs*, and that the screen may be more effective when placed horizontally *above*, rather than below, the detector—as is also indicated by our other testing methods.

It is further suggested that the screen does not act in terms of direct opacity to the rays or fields in question, but rather by some sort of interference or inductive action, as might be expected to

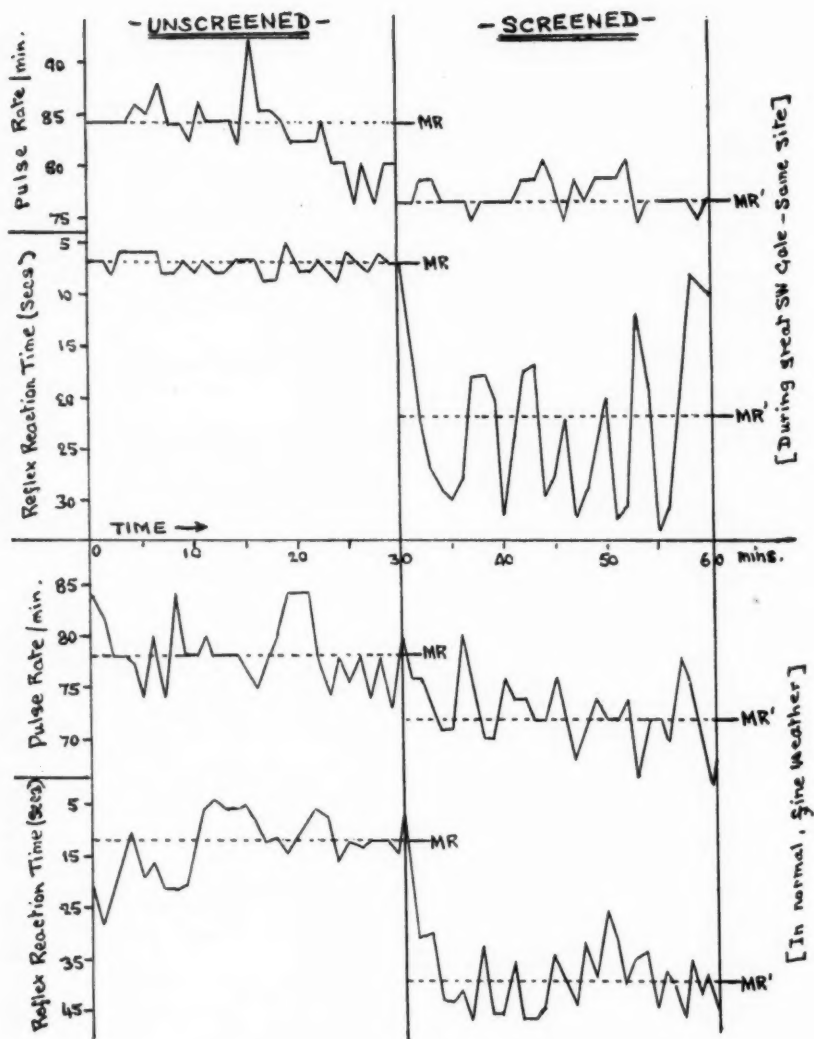


FIG. 2

occur relative to an electromagnetic wave radiation of Hertzian type. And this again agrees with previous work in this field, which also suggests a variety of likely sources for the supposed rays, whether in a primary sense or else by induction, reflection, etc.

#### *Tests with Radiometer*

Using the type of radiometer mentioned above, and taking alternate half-minute readings of mean rate or deflection, as with the ionisation counter, with and without the Edwards screen, it was found that there was a *consistent reduction of response by the latter. This ranged from nil up to 75 per cent. according to siting of the screen relative to the main direction of the incident field, apparently.* But, unless the weather was very disturbed (e.g. a strong gale), the reduction by a horizontal screen at various distances from a few cms. up to 8ft. overhead was around *50 per cent. on the average.* And this was true of four selected sites, two relatively "neutral" and the other two "strongly reactive" in terms of radiesthetic response.

It was also found by a few additional tests (each lasting half an hour, and all tests in the series being repeated many times under similar and also different weather conditions), that the more complete the screening on all sides the higher the reduction in mean radiometer response; though top screening alone seemed to be most effective in average weather at a quiet site—even where the suspected source was underground. But when the screen was laid *below* the instrument only there was about 15 per cent. *increase* in response. Physiological disturbance also increased when the screen was laid *below* a sensitive's bed, over a small underground stream.

FIG. 2 (see opposite)

Graphs of pulse rates and reaction times (see main text), taken at the same site as the radiometer readings in Fig. 1; first unscreened (left half of diagram), then screened (right half). The top half of the diagram shows responses during a great S.W. gale, the lower half was for average fine weather. All sections are typical of many such records made in relation to the Edwards screen and other tests, and the subject avoided all emotion or anticipation throughout the tests, sitting or lying quite still and relaxed as possible.

Note the well marked decrease in mean pulse rates and the concomitant, yet more dramatic, increase in mean reflex reaction times, as indicated by the dotted lines MR and MR<sup>1</sup>.

Also that the mean rates were higher and the reaction times lower (equivalent to increased field strength) during the gale than in average fine weather at the same site; the effect of the wind and moving cloud masses being added to that of the underground stream, apparently. And, on the whole, the responses under the screen were more regular than those got unscreened, though the periodic fluctuations still continued—being extra strong during the gale in respect of reaction times to the greatly reduced field. Probably this was because the subject was very bronchial and rather shaky at the time.

Here again, no sharp change was detected just under the edge of the screen. But when a simple thin iron sheet was placed over the instrument instead of the Edwards screen, there was 17 per cent. *increase* in response, as though it created a stronger local field below it by reflection or induction. And this agrees with observations by radionic sensitives regarding metalwork; also noted relative to cancer.

When an electromagnetic vibrator of 50 w. output was set going nearby (72cms. away), cylindrical screening of either the vibrator or the detector did not reduce mean response; though 50 to 75 per cent. reduction was got both instrumentally and radiesthetically when the screen and vibrator were vertically aligned. And on other occasions, when the Edwards screen was otherwise proving very effective, a sudden burst of radiation from a local (horizontal) source got through unchecked. So it looks as though only overhead atmospheric or ionospheric sources, or else subjacent ones, such as streams of water, may be more or less eliminated by a single horizontal screen of this type; though these are only very tentative deductions.

These results may be compared with similar tests, using matched interchangeable radiometers of equivalent performance, inside and outside a large Faraday cage of sheet iron, free from all radio leaks. In this case a consistent 60 to 80 per cent. reduction of response was got inside the cage: *i.e.* appreciably better than by the single Edwards screen on the average, though not a lot better than its optimum performance. All things considered, therefore, the Edwards screen was remarkably effective, seeing that it was not built into a complete cage—which would seldom be practical, anyhow, in ordinary living or work rooms.

#### *Physiological and Radiesthetic Tests*

In the same circumstances as have been described in the foregoing sections, tests on a sensitive subject, who avoided all excitement or wishful thinking or anticipation, were made as to pulse rate, reflex muscular reaction time and maximum exertable strength. (See above).

When a dependable radiesthetic sensitive was under the screen, *all these showed very well marked—often quite dramatic—alterations in average values*, under the given conditions at different times and places, especially when and where there was a strong local "radionic" field active and the unscreened responses were strong and, therewith, highly variable as the field strength fluctuated and its polar sense reversed periodically. *Such reactions also ran approximately parallel to the instrumental ones*, if these were taken concomitantly; being most marked and variable in stormy weather and at reactive spots. *Artificial excitation (inductive, electromagnetic) likewise increased the mean response levels in such a subject, and the superposition of the screen then, too, caused very*

clear reduction thereof, as in the case of the natural meteorological and/or geophysical fields.

Numerical examples, typical of such results, are as follows, being averages of not less than 60 reasonably consistent readings each way :—

(1) At a relatively "neutral" site indoors :—

	Unscreened	Screened
Radial pulse rate	74/min.	72/min.
Reaction time	17secs.	25secs.
Dynamometer test	30lbs.	39lbs.

(2) At a reactive site over a slightly radioactive deposit :—

	Unscreened	Screened
Radial pulse rate	82/min.	72/min.
Reaction time	3secs.	21secs.
Dynamometer test	28lbs.	35lbs.

(3) Over a small underground stream, in first floor bedroom :—  
(Stormy day : subject ill)

	Unscreened	Screened
Radial pulse rate	84/min.	70/min.
Reaction time	4secs.	15secs.
Dynamometer test	26lbs.	33lbs.

(4) Same site as in (3), but on a still fine day (subject fitter) :—

	Unscreened	Screened
Radial pulse rate	73/min.	66/min.
Reaction time	7secs.	40secs.
Dynamometer test	32lbs.	40lbs.

Note that during a gale and also over the stream there were clearly marked orientation effects, with maximum reaction when facing the "flow field," but these need not be discussed here, except to say that the above values are those facing the latter, so as to get the maximum reaction. And Edwards' screen only left quite small residuals relative to the orientation effect, though still very appreciable (about 25 per cent. of total change in mean response levels), thus showing again that *not more than around 75 per cent. screening of the field is to be got in such circumstances.*

Accompanying copies of graphed data of the above kind, representing alternately screened and unscreened pulse rates and reaction times, show the typical effects of screening on a sensitive subject at such sites and times, also the periodic variability of the physiological responses, which is similar to that observed instrumentally. (See figs. 1 and 2).

The mean response levels depend, apparently, on site, weather and the subject's state of health or fatigue—which may be very markedly affected by the first two factors in the case of a sensitive person. (The chief subject of these tests, repeated many times for each different condition, was prone to rheumatic, bronchial and also gastric upsets in unsettled weather). Variability was more marked when the field was strong and oscillatory, but the general effect of the screen was to reduce the amplitude of such

variations as well as to lower mean response level—unless it was placed *below* the subject, when the reactions became stronger and more perturbed than before, as in the case of the purely instrumental responses also.

### General Conclusions

As was stated earlier in this report, the evidence seems to show pretty conclusively, on all scores, that the Edwards' screen, if properly sited and adjusted, really does what it sets out to do; viz., to reduce the mean amplitude and variability of incident radionic fields, whether of geophysical, meteorological or artificial origin. But it does not provide more than 50 to 75 per cent. reduction, under favourable conditions, I think. Even so, this result, if genuine, as I believe it to be, is a most useful and remarkable accomplishment; and I am glad, therefore, to be able to recommend Mr. Edward's device for "radionic" and electro-medical purposes, as being the best I have so far encountered. In making these tests, theory has also been advanced, I think.

### Selected References

- (1) *Climate Makes the Man*, by Prof. C. A. Mills, Gollancz, 1946  
*Sur les Radiations du Sol*, by P. Cody, Havre, 1933, 1937  
*Erdstrahlen als Krankheitserreger*, by G. von Pohl, Huber, 1932  
*Cancer and Geophysical Radiation*, by H. T. Winzer and W. Melzer, 1927  
*Sunspots and their Effects*, by H. T. Stetson, McGraw Hill, 1937  
*La Structure Géologique du Sous-sol, etc.*, by R. Jemma, Côte d'Azur Méd., 4 (1934)  
*Physikalischer und Photographischer Nachweis der Erdstrahlen*, by P. E. Dobler, Frankenverlag Sommer und Schorr, 1934
- (2) *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, by J. C. Maby and T. B. Franklin, Bell, 1939  
*Psychical Physics*, by Prof. S. W. Tromp, Elsevier Pub. Co., 1949  
*Co-operative Healing*, by L. E. Eeman, Muller, 1947 (see Appendix)  
*The Secret of Life*, by G. Lakhovsky, Heinemann, 1939  
*Proc. Congress of Radionics and Radiesthesia*, London, 1950  
*Are We Dealing with Electro-magnetic Waves?* by J. C. Maby, Radiesthesia III, 1946
- (3) *Radiographic Prospection for Underground Water*, by J. C. Maby, Proc. Rad. Cong., London, 1950, pp. 79-92  
*The Radio-electrometer as a Radionic Detector*, by J. C. Maby, Bull. of Med. Rad. Soc., London, 1954

NOTE.—Numerous additional references will be found in the books by Maby, Franklin and Tromp, mentioned under item (2) above.

# THE OBJECTIVE STUDY OF SENSITIVITY

BY DR. C. GATTEGNO

(Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of London)

*A Lecture given to the British Society of Dowsers on February 16th, 1954*

Anyone who embarks on a scientific study of a problem does so only when he has some idea of what he is pursuing. This idea, however vague, guides him in the questions he asks himself, in the planning of his research, in his arrangement of the necessary apparatus.

Now we all know in some measure what is meant by sensitivity. But if we wish to undertake its study we must begin by distinguishing it from what merely resembles it. Let us therefore first examine our experience of sensitivity in order to discover what must be discarded as differing from it, in spite of certain resemblances, and retain that which we wish to investigate further. It will be of this remainder that we shall then attempt an objective study.

Are we to consider as sensitive persons those who are only aware of being hurt themselves and never know that they are hurting others? Are we to call someone sensitive who is profoundly moved on hearing that a cat has been crushed but who goes gaily to enjoy a good meal after hearing that people have been tortured in some remote part of the world? Are we to describe as sensitive someone who is touched only by music, or by the sight of a particular child and who closes himself to all else?

It is clear that such cases are only too common and we may feel some reserve in giving an affirmative answer to these questions. We feel that sensitivity necessarily involves some openness to something and that we accord a higher sensitivity to those who are open in more ways than are others. We should remember that etymologically the word is related to the senses, and these convey something only when they are functioning and are open. In sleep we close our sensitivity to a multitude of stimuli, but in the waking state our capacity for response depends on our readiness to let messages in.

Let us consider then as one of the attributes of sensitivity this ability to open, to remain open, to receive. The last of these, and perhaps even the others, may seem to imply a certain passivity, and this the sensitive person knows to be true of him, but it does not cover the whole reality.

Sensitivity seems to be an attribute of being, but one not possessed at once and in its entirety. In the process of growing and experiencing we may so much transform our gifts that we become, or cease to be, as fully sensitive as possible. We all know examples of people who develop certain behaviours to protect

their vulnerable spots. In fact they create a shield, they reduce their capacity to feel with others and to sympathise, in order that they may not suffer. We also know of others who suddenly experience the opening up of a whole new world, so that what formerly failed to touch them now becomes deeply felt. This double possibility, of closing up or of entering a new universe seems to be the active aspect of sensitivity. In making our choice we affect the gifts we have and perhaps reduce or multiply our chances of living in an expanding universe of experience.

Observation of those around us makes it plain that certain mental conditions have an almost automatic effect upon our capacity to sense, that certain neuroses affect a whole field of our sensitivity, either by exasperating or totally reducing it. In some psychoses sensitivity seems to be entirely eliminated, sensitivity to people being in particular most liable to damage.

In normal, but not specially cultivated people, egocentrism or merely concentration upon one's own property, children, &c., destroys the power to discriminate in various situations or to be sensitive to the view-point of others. Here concentration is, of course, akin to closure to the rest of the field.

There is still another differentiation to be considered. In living, we have to use up time in the act of experiencing and some of our experiences are vital, requiring our utmost absorption. We therefore find it legitimate to undergo those experiences with the maximum awareness of what they contain, being completely polarised and living intensely at one level. This polarisation of awareness is a biological prerequisite of full life at certain stages and with it goes an increase of sensitivity in the one field and a reduction of it in others. The little child *sees* more acutely than the adult and can use his sight more accurately and more widely, whereas he is not interested, emotionally or otherwise, in political struggles which may be of primary importance for his survival. The same child may, years later, have eyes for only one kind of activity and be blind to the rest. In other words, there is as it were a "horizontal" sensitivity which shifts with the years and which is at its maximum for some period of time in some people.

If there were to exist a person who had suffered no physical, psychological or social traumatism, would he possess an all-round maximum sensitivity? It might be so, but it is doubtful, since in every individual there is spontaneous interest. As we said earlier, sensitivity is increased by awareness and the will to experience further and deeper. Thus it may happen that through absence of challenge from the physical or social environment most of the potentialities of a gifted person remain at an embryonic stage whereas pressure from situations might force him to open up.

The ideally sensitive person is in all circumstances open to all happenings and is capable of receiving them without opposition

or distortion of them. He is therefore not vulnerable, vulnerability being a particular type of sensitivity through which we identify ourselves with a particular set of feelings, thus reducing our ability to receive any message as such. The truly sensitive person allows the full range of his receptivity to function freely, steadily and immediately once he has decided to do so. In him, sensitivity can be put in gear and kept moving consciously, but in working, since it is linked with all his past, it uses the unconscious mechanisms that have become automatic for better and swifter functioning.

We may decide not to oppose any message from some one field of experience, thus becoming selectively sensitive, as is the case for example with some painters, musicians or mediums. When this happens, we may find that the attributes of sensitivity show only when we have entered that field and that they do not appear in others. These "selective sensitives" are more common than the all-round sensitive and they therefore constitute a more fruitful source of data.

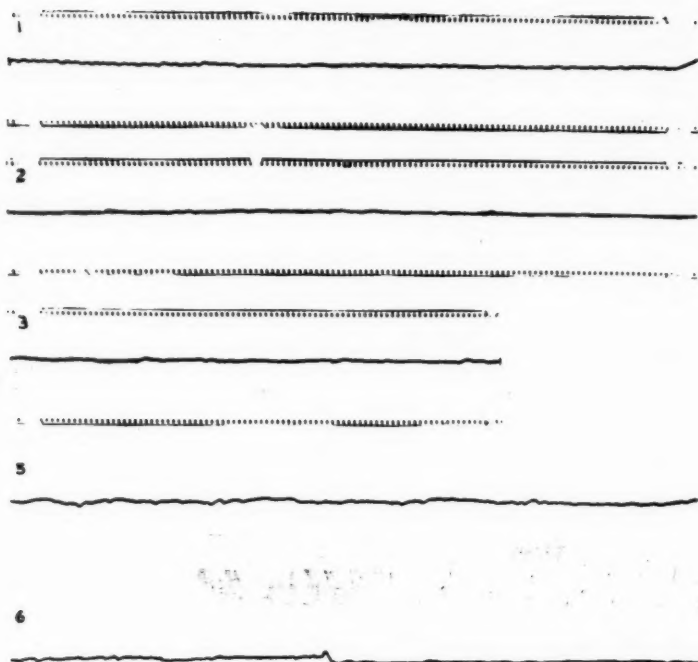
From the work we have done with the gayograph we can now give some indication of the possibility of an instrumental objective study of sensitivity.

Before doing so, it seems desirable to introduce the reader briefly to the gayograph as an instrument of research.

First as to the name. It was Monsieur A. Gay of Lyons who first noted that a particular device enabled him to record a manifestation used by Dr. Roger Vittoz of Lausanne and it is therefore proper that his name should be linked with the instrument. But there is another and more important reason. The apparatus that we shall describe below has, to the best of our knowledge, detected a new psychosomatic phenomenon, and until this can be labelled in a definite way it seems undesirable to call the instrument a psychograph or something of that kind which might prejudice what can be found with it.

Next the principle of the apparatus. It comprises three parts: (1) a probe (we use for preference a carbon microphone, having tried various other means) which is placed against the subject; (2) a bridge which transforms into a varying direct current the change of resistance of the probe; and (3) a recording device (pen or cathode ray tube).

When we wish to study a problem we design an experiment and record the subject undergoing the experiment. Something in the recording is related to the problem being investigated and has to be isolated from the other elements in the tracings. Naturally this is a difficulty in every complex study and requires a great deal of experience. We must therefore add a few words about the recordings we obtained in our previous work and what we think we have learnt from them.



1. Five tracings given by catatonic subjects. Taken by M. A. Gay at the Venatier, the National Mental Hospital of Lyons

A probe placed on the surface of the body, the resistance of which varies on receiving mechanical impulses, is certainly capable of integrating into a single tracing impulses originating in the rhythmic movements of the body such as breathing, heart-beats, variations in blood pressure and muscle tone, &c. Frequencies for all these phenomena are well known and analysis of the tracings shows that several of them are present, in general, in any one of the tracings obtained. But there is more, far more, than these frequencies in the tracings, and we are justified in saying that the gayograph is revealing at least one new phenomenon.

In order to introduce the reader as quickly as possible to this field we give here two recordings (obtained through two quite different means of translating the impulse on the probe into a tracing, the one being a cathode ray tube and the other a pen-recorder). The first shows the almost straight line obtained with

catatonic subjects, the other is a very dramatic recording obtained with a subject thinking of a disturbing experience.

The extreme difference between these recordings gives a clear idea of the range of what may be found in such tracings. It should be noted that the catatonic subject was breathing, was pumping blood into his muscles, and one particular tracing was recorded while he was talking and singing.

It seems therefore legitimate to say that, however unwilling we may be to face unknown facts, we have here a new set of challenges to our enquiring minds.

Having examined hundreds of recordings made by means of various methods of inscription, we were able to suggest that, in a tracing, the amplitude is characteristic of the affective dimensions of personality while the morphology embodies the various activities of the subject as well as his state.

Various subjects experiencing the same activity provide us with certain "invariant" elements in their recordings, as is amply illustrated in the tracings reproduced in our book *Un nouveau phénomène psychosomatique* (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel and Paris, 1952).

It is noteworthy that concentration always gives a tracing that is almost a straight line, corresponding to a spot, a needle or a pen remaining in the same position. In other words, concentration has the effect of making the amplitude in the tracing very small, thus representing a minimum open-ness of the subject.

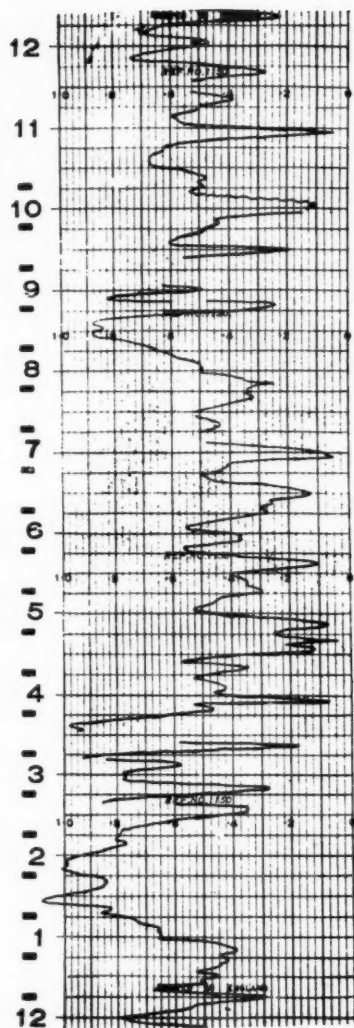
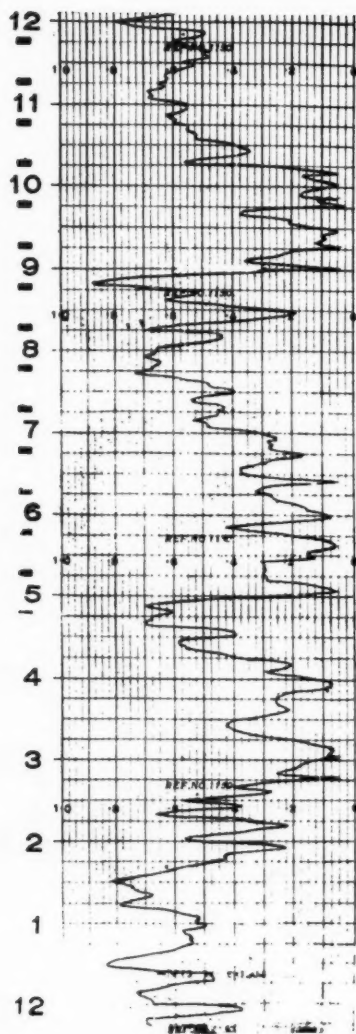
At the other extreme, if a subject is participating fully in an emotional experience, such as absorption in a piece of music that he knows and loves, the displacements of the spot, the needle or the pen are maximum.

We have therefore already a simple and immediate criterion to help us in the first step in the study of sensitivity.

A subject may be asked to relax. If he cannot, his tracing will show it, either by its tightness or the presence of high frequencies. If he can, we see that with relaxation comes a harmonisation of the tracing and the appearance of a curve showing several components: breathing and pulse on the one hand, and on the other a very low frequency wave (which is attributed by Gay to Vittoz). The amplitude also diminishes.

This complete relaxation curve must be obtained before pursuing the study of any other phenomenon, unless we are concerned to know the state of a subject at the moment of examination. With neurotic subjects, for example, the relaxation curve is frequently unconsciously disrupted and this fact can be used as a first criterion for a preliminary diagnosis of neurosis.

There is, of course, no reason why we should use only one microphone and have only one tracing at any given moment. With more than one probe, the simultaneous recordings of one subject taken at various points of the body may teach us some-



2. This long recording (divided to fit into the page) is of a disturbed subject. Note the variation of the pattern and the oscillation of the spot, almost covering the whole width of the paper

thing else. We can also compare two or more subjects undergoing a similar experience.

For the study of sensitivity it seems necessary to have information from more than one spot on the body. We have found, when using up to three probes, that with a subject in a truly relaxed, open state of mind, the three tracings have the same periods, almost the same amplitude, and are in phase. But as soon as a disturbance is felt changes occur that affect first the phase, then the amplitude and finally the periods.

In general, people are not symmetrical with respect to the phenomenon recorded: the tracing on one side is of smaller amplitude. This fact can be used in the finding of attributes of certain activities which have an orientation right or left, e.g., if the subject is concentrating at the moment on his left thumb or going mentally round a figure anti-clockwise.

Now starting with a subject who is in no particular state and not yet relaxed, by placing two probes, say, one on the brow and the other on the tibia, and recording, we obtain two tracings differing in many ways. If the subject is mentally active and does not tend to relax, the two recordings continue to show differences. But if he can relax while remaining alert, harmonisation of period, amplitude and phase takes place. If he is a "selective sensitive," then the amplitude and the period increase when he is active in his own field and diminish when he is asked, or tries spontaneously, to relax and perform a mental act outside his ordinary field.

It seems to us that what has been said has already shown that we can use the experience gained in work with the gayograph for the study of sensitives such as dowzers or radiesthetists. Since they are selectively sensitive it will be possible to ascertain whether they are in tune, or merely imagine they are, and to follow something of what happens to them during the process of dowzing or radiating.

Experiments will be undertaken and the results communicated to those interested.

## WATER AND MINERALS

BY GASTON BURRIDGE

A DAY WITH VERNE CAMERON

There is little question about it in my mind, Verne L. Cameron is the dean of dowzers in California—perhaps in the U.S. He is now in his 31st year of continuous water well locating. Though he has not kept accurate records of his locations, it is his considered opinion they total many more than 2,500. There are few dowzers who can duplicate this figure, let alone exceed it.

Recently Mr. Cameron and I drove a 300-mile circuit, he pointing out many of his recent locations and many of his older ones. We stopped often so I could photograph some of them, and in between stops Cameron related scores of experiences 30 years of dowsing have brought him.

Cameron lives in Elsinore, California. This small city is on the shore of Lake Elsinore, an inland salt lake, fed by run-off from surrounding mountains and hot and cold water springs. Elsinore City grew up around several of these therapeutic hot springs and many persons come here each year to "take the waters." Cameron lives on the south side of the lake at its easterly end. For two generations that side of the lake lagged in development because geologists contended there was no ground water there. Cameron has carried on a running feud with these geologists for years, and it would appear to one looking on the scene, Cameron had won, because the wells and pumps are "thicker than spatter" along the south side now.

One of the first wells we visited was the one owned by Mr. Bert Rovere. Rovere also owns the "Paris Inn," a swank eating place in Los Angeles. After Mr. Cameron had made this location and it was being drilled, Major Conklin, owner of a large military academy for boys across the street and down-lake a piece, came to the site to see what was going on. It so happened Mr. Rovere was also present. The Major was quite unhappy about the site. He asked Mr. Rovere how much water the latter expected to get at such a place. Mr. Rovere replied that Cameron had told him he would get at least 50 inches (Miner's inches). The Major scoffed, said Rovere wouldn't get 15 inches. There ensued a hot argument resulting in Major Conklin laying a bet with Mr. Rovere of 1000 that the well wouldn't produce 15 inches. The well driller held the stakes. The well furnished 65 inches! Cameron says this was his most exciting well for a long time. The well is many years old now. It still delivers a full quota of water. It is only 285 feet deep—shallow as wells go in this country.

Leaving Elsinore vicinity and many other of its interesting Cameron-located wells, we dropped down into another valley and came to the town of Murrieta. Not far outside its limits we stopped at the ranch of Mr. Walter Nielson. Mr. Nielson was out in his alfalfa field as we drove up. He escorted us to a new well, one for which Cameron had dowsed the location in the spring of 1953. This well is but 190 feet deep and delivers 55 inches of water. The water is used to sprinkle-irrigate alfalfa which is used green and as hay to feed cattle. The well has an electric motor-driven pump and furnishes water for several large fields.

After leaving Nielson's well, we drove to another recent location made by Cameron on the ranch of Carl Brellow. Here we found a well 250 feet deep delivering 80 inches of water.

Proceeding south-east, we came to the town of Temecula, and its valley. Here Cameron pointed out to me a dozen or more wells of his location—some new, many others several years old.

Soon we passed from Riverside County into San Diego County. This whole route is steeped in early Californian history and its many small valleys contain a generous number of wells of Cameron's locating. Most of these wells are of small delivery, making up the "work-a-day" world of any dowsing. Nothing spectacular but all good wells delivering constant supplies of the vitally needed  $H_2O$ —especially so needed during their hot, long summer months which is the climate of all these valleys. Without water, they are practically worthless most of the year. With water, their production approaches the phenomenal.

All of San Diego contains many Cameron-located wells, but we could not hope to cover any more ground there at this time because Mr. Cameron had other wells in Riverside County he wished me to see. So we returned there after lunching in Rincon Springs, at its little Inn, on whose site there has continuously been a hostelry since 1875. Its site was an Indian trail-crossing long before that date. Its legends wind into the distant past.

Once more back in Riverside County, we drove to the ranch of Mr. Dave Goin, in Sunnysdale. This well is deeper than 400 feet and pumps more than 1,000 gallons per minute. The plant is powered with a large six-cylinder diesel engine and makes a most impressive outlay. This well is one of Cameron's later locations. Mr. Goin happened by. He unlocked the building housing the engine and pump which allowed a picture of part of the interior. This was the largest and most impressive pumping assembly I witnessed that day.

The Country surrounding this well is an extremely broad and long valley of very irregular shape, almost as level as a floor. The mountains in the background were snow-covered. Their peaks reach above the 10,000 foot level. The foot-hills between them and the valley are rugged, often appearing to be great piles of huge boulders dumped by some monstrous scraper without much regard as to just where it dropped them. These valleys contain rich soil, and with water they produce fine crops.

One of the ranches near the valley town of Perris is owned by the Goedheart Brothers. On this ranch is another of Cameron's recently located wells. It is 600 feet deep and pumps about 90 inches of water.

From this well we drove across the valley to a ranch owned by Mr. Dean Voss and Son. This is a very recent location of Cameron's. The well delivers between 90 and 100 inches of water and is 437 feet deep. At the well we met Mr. Voss, Jr., and had an interesting chat with him.

After 30 years of dowsing, Mr. Cameron only claims 90 per cent. accuracy. Some of the remaining 10 per cent. of unsuccessful

sites he attributes to something gone wrong within himself. He does not know what it may be. But most of the 10 per cent. of failures he sincerely believes have been due to poor well drilling or actual changing of the well site by the driller without sending any sort of word to the dowser. It appears this latter is often done and has resulted in some tragic dry holes.

Most ranchers fail to realize the full import of a few feet from the dowser's stake—what it can really do to a well site. Too, few understand that most always the earth and its contours *below* the surface are generally different from those on the surface. Ranchers seldom are pleased with *any* well site, because it is always inconvenient in some respect to fields or lanes or roads. Of course a dowser should bear all of these factors in mind when he makes a location and if he can get a good site which encompasses most of them, it is his duty to do so. But many times water strata are narrow and the best sites are not at all convenient for the man who is going to use the water. This is to be regretted by both dowser and rancher, but a dowser cannot find water where it doesn't exist.

About 60 per cent. of all well drillers in this country are antagonistic towards dowsers. I don't know what the percentage may be, but a great many well drillers are incompetent and drill sloppy wells. All this is no bed of roses for any dowser!

This day's trip covered 12 hours and very nearly 300 miles. I took 16 pictures and estimate Mr. Cameron pointed out easily 100 wells for which he had set the sites.

Holes in the earth make a strange sort of monument—but such it is that Verne Cameron has built for himself.

#### PERSISTENCE IS THE WORD FOR CARROLL

I am sure we all realize that unusual events, the spectacular ones, are not necessarily greatest proof for validity of any given subject. Rather, it is the small, everyday successes repeated time after time over the years and performed by many different people, which constitute the great bulk, the firm foundation stone upon which all proof structures should rest. Though the instances about to be related here concerning Mr. Enuel Carroll may appear to be of a spectacular nature, I believe when considered against his background of many fruitless trial-and-error years, one can not help concluding them worthy of publication.

Mr. Carroll is in his 40th year. I like to write about young men in the dowsing field. Not particularly because their accomplishments are any greater than those of older men—I don't think they are nearly so great—but because, in this country at least, one of the first things said in an offensive against dowsing is, "But observe, this man is in his 'mellow' years. He has used his time and experience to learn where water, oil or minerals

are most likely to lie. He goes *there* looking for them. He does not find them by dowsing means at all, but rather from "rules-of-thumb" learned over the years, from "experience and knowledge" gained through having seen where they have been found before!" Thus, if we can find a young man of accomplishment in the dowsing field, one less head shows to the snipers.

Mr. Carroll is a native of the State of Texas and, as he remarked to me, "I was brought up on the platform of an oil well drilling rig." His father was an expert oil well driller in the days before the "rotary drilling rig," and helped make Oklahoma an oil State. Carroll became interested in dowsing in 1932 and "felt" he had the ability if he could only learn how to master it and use it. The greater part of his knowledge has been self taught, come to him through the hard school of "cut-and-try." He experimented 14 years before he received his first dowsing response! He still cannot use a forked stick at all. He uses metal rods of different lengths and composition, depending upon what it is he is searching for. Often he uses just the right index finger as a pointer.

If given a sample of ore, for instance, and asked where it came from, Carroll takes the sample in his left hand fingers and places it at the back of his head in the little hollow made by the skin when one starts to bend his head backward. He uses his right hand and index finger as a pointer, slowly swinging around the horizon. When his finger wishes to bob most freely, that is the direction in which the body of ore from which the sample came. Minor bobs of the finger indicate other similar ore bodies. Should Carroll wish to locate this ore more accurately, he spreads a large map on the floor. On this map he locates his present position, and the direction at which the ore lies. He uses a compass here. Now he strikes a pencil line along a straight edge across the map in this direction. Getting into his car, he drives five or so miles away from the original point and repeats the former process. Where the two lines intersect shows the location of the ore body. If he wishes to pursue this quest still further, he drives as close to this intersection of lines as roads make possible, then he hikes the remainder of the distance. He says this method usually brings him within a quarter mile of the spot and he follows his rod's prompting the remainder of the distance until over the ore body.

In 1946 Carroll and his wife were on their honeymoon in the State of Montana. They were looking for jadite. They had been only partially successful. They were walking along the steep side of a canyon one morning when all at once Carroll stopped. He turned and looked across this canyon, saying to his wife, "A strange thing just happened to me. I have a feeling that right across the canyon, and back just a little, is a large piece of jade lying on top of the ground."

He pointed out the place to his wife. They went as directly to this spot as they could, considering the rough country, and Carroll picked up a piece of jade half as big as his head. It was of excellent quality.

There will be, of course, many explanations of this incident. I did not bring it up to start an argument, merely to record a step in Carroll's evolution as a dowser, for it did set him to wondering, to thinking, to asking questions for which no answers came. However, he felt reassured that he had something, somehow, someway, which if properly directed, could lead him to what he sought. Repercussions were in evidence two years later.

Early in the summer of 1948, Carroll sat on a boulder beside the north fork of the Feather River, about 18 miles from the town of Quincy, California. He and his partner-friend, Henry Lipking, were on a little prospecting trip, interwoven with a vacation. Carroll sat above the river, rod in hand, searching for a gold response. As he swung his rod out over the river he received a signal—almost a jolt. It came from the river. Working carefully, he finally judged the spot—found it to be quite small in scope. It lay in the bottom of the river—was extremely narrow and very short! The only thing Carroll could think of corresponding to what his rod was telling him was a crack in the rock of the river bed. It was too restricted to be any sort of a vein—but it might be a "pocket."

At this point the Feather River was swift. It also was 20 feet deep. Over the rock bottom lay four or five feet of loose rocks, sand and gravel. All this was something to contemplate, but the rod told Carroll the amount of gold was worth considerable effort.

Within a week Carroll and Lipking had obtained diving suits each and the necessary appendages for same. They built themselves a small raft and anchored it mid stream. It would carry the air pump and engine and act as a base of operations.

They donned their diving suits and cleared away the rocks, sand and gravel from the area where the rod indicated the gold lay. Working with his rod underwater Carroll located the crack in the rock of the river bed. It was about two feet long, from three to six inches wide and about that deep. He removed from it more than \$1,400 worth of gold nuggets! The largest nugget weighed a little more than two ounces.

I believe this to be a feat of mineral dowsing worthy of considerable note. Let us review the following points:—

First, the actual target, while it held considerable volume, was very small in size. Taking the largest measurements all round, this target contained less than 1,000 cubic inches. Some of this space was occupied by gravel.

Second, the target was located under 20 feet of water which was *moving* rapidly!

Third, as any dowser will admit, if he is honest with himself, gold, in any of its forms, is one of the most difficult substances with which dowsing has to deal. I feel sure gold has led more dowsters further astray than any other substances—water included. At least that has been my observation.

Fourth, it would appear to me here was one instance where the "laws of chance" could not be reasonably designated as the cause for this metal being hunted for in such a location. Therefore, we must immediately ascribe some other cause. Mr. Carroll says he found it by dowsing for it. If we are to say he did *not* do so, then we must suggest by what method he *did* find it. And hence, in this case at least, the burden of proof lies with those who deny dowsing.

To further point up the versatility of this dowser, another incident is worthy of note. In the summer of 1950, at an ocean resort called Belmont Shores, in California, a fiber-glass boat and motor were accidentally sunk in from 25 to 28 feet of murky water of an estuary. This boat and motor belonged to a man by the name of Carpenter and he tried every means at his command, including the services of a diver, to try to recover them. All efforts of a month failed to accomplish anything.

Mr. Donald Graves, a mutual friend of Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Carroll, asked Carroll if he would attempt to locate the boat and motor for Mr. Carpenter. Carroll agreed to try.

Mr. Carroll sat in the bow of another boat and directed its course as his rod directed him. They soon were over the sunken craft and in five minutes afterwards they had it hooked. The location was a considerable distance from where the boat originally sank and where all efforts had been made to recover it. This is believed to have been the result of the tides.

There were seven witnesses to this location by Mr. Carroll but despite this a Long Beach, California, daily newspaper refused to print the story on the grounds that it was "too fantastic" for their readers to believe!

And so truth *does* become stranger than fiction.

Thus another item of "dowsingana" is added to the growing record of the art's accomplishments. To me, the *finding* is good enough proof. The laws of chance can be calculated mathematically. If the results are any satisfaction to the calculator—or to others—I would not deny them their pleasure. Mr. Carroll certainly had his. It is difficult to find anything to replace the feeling of gold nuggets in one's hand. Gold has always had "a way" with mankind.

### **PART THREE**

## **A PROOF OF RADIESTHESIA**

*Translated and reproduced from Santé d'Abord, No. 22, with the permission of the Editor*

During the German occupation in the last world war a farmer of Sauveur-de-Landremont in Maine-et-Loire, M. Pouvert, decided to bicycle to the neighbourhood of Chateaubriant in Loire Inférieure the following morning to buy a mule. Getting up when it was still dark, he left before dawn and was never seen again.

After several days his son, puzzled by his prolonged absence, notified the police at Ancenis, but in spite of their efforts and the use of a police dog brought from Angers no trace of the missing man was found.

Several months after his disappearance one of the missing man's sons, on the advice of an inhabitant of Landremont, proceeded to Cholet to consult M. Chouteau, the well-known radiesthetist. He took with him a staff map of the locality concerned, a photograph of his father and a piece of the copper peak of an old cap of his father's. M. Chouteau made his examination and when the son returned some hours later to learn the result, told him that according to his findings his father was dead and his body was in the Loire above Houdon at a spot he marked on the map opposite a place called Folies Siffet. The young man returned at once to Saint Sauveur-de-Landremont with the information, but, as darkness had fallen, put off further action till the following morning.

Early next morning he collected a few local sailors and together they embarked on a boat on the Loire to search the spot indicated by M. Chouteau with boat-hooks. After a few minutes one of the sailors felt an object at the end of his boat-hook and dragged a heavy weight to the surface. It was a body which the sons recognised as that of their father, but terribly swollen by its long immersion.

Next day the worthy fellows sent M. Chouteau the following message which in its rustic simplicity is worth all the testimonials in the world :

**MONSIEUR CHOUTEAU,**

Yesterday with the help of boat-hooks we found the body of our father in the Loire at the exact spot you had marked. Thanks to you he will have a Christian burial.

**PAUVERT**

## MAGICAL SYSTEMS AND THEIR APPROACH THROUGH DOWSING

*A Lecture delivered to the British Society of Dowsters on March  
17th, 1954*

BY G. S. SANDWITH, F.R.G.S.

Introducing the lecturer the Chairman said :

Our lecturer this afternoon, Mr. George Sandwith, was born in the West Country, and from early childhood was conscious of his psychic gifts. He was educated at Radley and, during the last war, was an officer in the East African Forces.

When in Abyssinia he had an experience which impelled him to undertake investigations into magical practices in various parts of the world. His object was to discover the key to the lost magic of earlier races and to use the knowledge so gained for the benefit of mankind.

In Polynesia he met a lady who shared his psychic faculties and his interests and this lady is now his wife and the faithful partner in his work.

My wife and I investigate magical systems all over the world in an endeavour to come to an understanding of some factors that have been overlooked in the past. Dowsing is a most useful approach to magic, both ancient and modern, and by "magic" I refer to the intelligent use for good or ill of Reichenbach's Od. For this reason I prefer using the word "Mana" instead of "Od." for in Polynesia Mana is always associated with wisdom and power. Our first step is to locate Mana by dowsing—afterwards its potential can be assessed by the methods used by the late Dr. Oscar Brunler.

We invite you to accompany us on flying visits to various parts of the world using the technique of dowsing and also of Huna Research in order to investigate great mysteries.

*Western Samoa.*—The first picture in the series takes us into the middle of a tropical forest in Samoa in order to visit the "House of the Cuttlefish." We were the first Europeans to inspect the site for many years, so there was considerable difficulty in finding volunteers who would lead us there. At length we obtained the services of a Samoan hunter, as well as two boys from the local Methodist College. Setting off after breakfast we struggled for five hours through dripping jungle and mountain torrents until at last we were rewarded by the sight of a circular clearing in a setting of giant trees forming a close canopy overhead. The circle had a diameter of about forty feet, and within it were some stones, some standing and others lying prostrate. The hunter took us to the quarry nearby where the stone had originally been hewn. He pointed to incisions made with much the same effect as that of sticking the point of a knife into cheese. Many slabs had evidently been discarded by the masons and were lying about in confusion. I tested the quarry face and also the slabs, with an Aurameter for Mana, with negative results. Then my wife and I tested the stones within the circle. The Samoan

hunter was fascinated by the Aurameters, and when we located flares of Mana rising out of them towards the forest ceiling he agreed wholeheartedly with our findings. One cluster of upright stones formerly supported a massive altar of coral rock, but when the missionaries arrived it was carefully rolled into the bed of a fast flowing stream nearby. In times of trouble, sacred objects were always immersed in water to enable them to retain their virtue. At first sight it may seem strange that the Samoans should choose a cuttlefish as a symbol for the veneration of their ancestors; but if we consider that the cuttlefish was the first vertebrate appearing on the earth millions of years ago, the idea becomes more acceptable.

Every sacred place must be stabilised by the relics of the founders. In Polynesia, the great leaders knew how to connect their shadowy aka bodies with stone. After their death these stones took the place of relics, that would have the advantage of lasting for an unknown period of time.

Ritualistic ceremonies are carried out once a year at harvest time, when there is feasting, singing and dancing within the sacred circle in honour of the first ancestors; for it is to these fountain heads of wisdom that the people come for inspirational guidance.

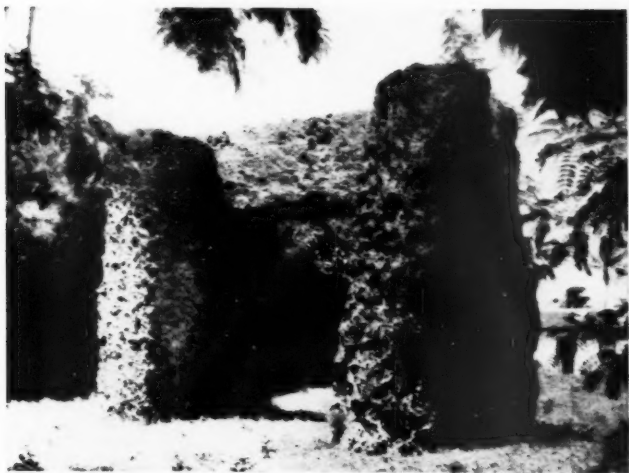
Our matches were too damp to use, so the boys made a fire by rubbing two sticks together, and we had a satisfying meal of crayfish caught in a stream nearby.

The hunter and the boys took great care to cut the grass within the sacred circle and to slash back the encroaching jungle before starting our arduous journey home.

*Tonga Islands.*—The main island of Queen Salote's kingdom is called Tongatapu or Sacred South, so-called because it is south of Samoa which the Tongans claim was their original home. On Tongatapu is the most famous coral trilithon in the Pacific called the Ha'amonga. It is a great mystery that reminds one of Stonehenge. Somehow or other three great coral blocks were hewn out of the reef nearby, manhandled to the site and erected. It is a feminine symbol, an opening leading to a destination unknown. Some say that it led to an ancient burial ground of which no signs remain. This is of interest, because trilithons are sometimes erected at the entrance to Arab cemeteries. In Tonga the old gods are of either male or female sex, and are usually put close to each other. In this case the Ha'amonga's consort is a phallic stone called the Makafakinaga situated about thirty yards distant in the bush. In many places on this stone there are small holes in triangular groups of three. Both the triangle and the numeral 3 are the most important symbols in Tonga, as indeed they are elsewhere. One is reminded of the belief of the Kahunas of Hawaii in three levels of mind corresponding to our concepts of the Conscious, Sub-conscious and Super-conscious States. There are also large recesses in the front of the stone;



GLYPH FROM THE YASAWA ISLANDS



THE HA'AMONGA



DRUID'S STONE FROM IONA



TOBAR NA MAOR STONE FROM DUNVEGAN CASTLE

their meaning can be demonstrated when a big man tries to fit his body into them, for there are cavities for the head, arms, and posterior of a giant. The Tongans say that a great chief (great in bulk as well as wisdom) used to hold court here, and that his followers would stand round at a respectful distance from the stone while he fitted himself into it. There is a very good reason why he should have adopted this curious procedure, for the stone is charged with Mana at the apex or crown, and it would be quite easy for such a man to tune into the radiational focal point above his head in order to obtain inspiration. It is difficult to carry out a survey of the Ha'amonga without ladders, but photographic tests carried out by Verne Cameron and ourselves show that the feminine symbol is also charged. If our surmises are anywhere near correct, the male stone was a source of inspiration for the living, while the female stone may guard the dead.

At one time Mana was supplied to the stone gods of Tonga by human sacrifices. By the time Captain Cook visited the islands it had become the custom to cut off fingers instead, and this continued to within living memory. Most of the stone gods of Tonga are of igneous rock. There are two splendid stones in the Methodist Museum on Tongatapu called the Prince and Princess Ahau. Even to-day you will be told that originally they were "thrown down from heaven"—in other words they were probably meteorites. When the missionaries first arrived, they were hidden at the bottom of a pool, but now they have a place of honour in the museum. Both are charged, and were no doubt selected by the Ancestral Prince and Princess because of their "heavenly" origin.

*Fiji Islands.*—There are glyphographic symbols on the walls of caves in the beautiful Yasawa Islands in the Fiji group. Plaster casts have been made of them, and photographs have been sent to museums in England and America. No-one can tell us anything about them, except for the British Museum, which puts forward the suggestion that they were made by an Aryan race connected with India, and that they may have been for magical ritual.

If you make a rubbing from an object charged with Mana the rubbing becomes potent. In just the same way the plaster casts taken from the glyphs are now charged. In the first picture the forks of the trident are positive, while the circular figure leading off from the central fork is negative. In the second figure, the trident is again positive, and so is the straight line leading from the central prong until it breaks into a V rod when it becomes negative. The point of the V rod evidently indicates a break in polarity. The third figure has two prongs, both positive, and the loop leading off them encloses a negative area. The fourth photograph shows a circular figure with two ducts leading off

from it on either side, one being positive and the other negative, while the inside of the circle is negative, though the surrounding wall is positive. The fifth figure shows V-shaped rods—looking at the photograph, the left arm of the rod is negative while the right arm is positive. The sixth figure reminds one of a tree, the main stem of which is negative or feminine while the branches on the right are positive or masculine; the branches on the left throw off the most unpleasant radiations of a calibre often associated with black magic.

Leaving the symbols of the Stone Age, we will visit a Hindu fire-walkers' temple in Fiji at the time of the annual festival of Goddess Marriammam, and we see a female stone ovary surmounted by a trident. We are told that the three prongs of the trident represent the three aspects of the Creator Brahma. The central prong supports a golden sphere—the symbol of perfection and of life-giving energy. Women of all castes and religions come to this temple to be cured of barrenness.

The fire-walkers take a preparatory course of purification lasting ten days. On the morning of the great day, they bathe in a stream and are finally tested by being flogged with heavy rope whips and having their bodies pierced by skewers and wires. No weals must form or blood fall.

The object of the fire-walk is to demonstrate the power of their ancestral leader Mariammam. At this lecture we are showing you the photograph of a young fire-walker whose face and neck are pierced with skewers as he kneels on the ground giving thanks to Mariammam. The next picture shows skewers and wires in the backs of two young men before the procession to the fire pit. Another picture shows the high priest crossing over the red-hot coals for the second time—it was so hot that we had to shield our faces twelve feet from the side. The high priest bears a khalasam on his head representing the human aura which is surmounted by a trident covered with golden flowers pointing to further radiational fields above it, so ably described by Max Freedom Long and Verne Cameron in America. Another photograph shows a young man sauntering over the fire while a little boy behind him prepares to cross over. The small boy trotted over the coals with a look of complete confidence on his face as if his mother was holding out her arms to him. At another fire-walk we saw a beautiful girl of about seventeen dance over with outstretched arms as if she were greeting her lover. Their source of inspiration is their ancestral leader Mariammam, whose remarkable influence radiates from her physical image in the temple. She is more real to those people than you and I, for they see her "as it were as a shadow," and love her as a parent or guardian. The approach to the Superconscious Level is the true one. Let us remember that a few hundred years ago there were cases recorded in England of people who walked bare-foot and blindfolded over bars of red-hot

iron successfully in order to prove their innocence: surely those people were more in touch with reality than we are to-day?

The present-day native Fijians are a happy and good-natured people. Only a century ago they were bloodthirsty cannibals who thought nothing of sewing up their victims in banana leaves and throwing them onto white-hot stones. In view of the amazingly quick change in their outlook, one cannot expect their old inspirational sources to be on a high level. The last king of Fiji had his headquarters on the island of Mbau where there was a god-house containing phallic stones. Our photograph shows an obvious male phallus; it was put into operation by being struck sharply with another stone. The next picture shows a female stone in the usual form of an ovary, rather similar in shape to the stone in the fire-walkers' temple: the stone on the right is a male scrotum. All these stones are charged, and using Brunler's methods, a good idea can be obtained of their constructive or destructive qualities. They were charged by means of human sacrifices. Formerly, there was a pillar of black basalt stone in the god-house; captives were lined up before it, and seizing each one in turn by the heels and whirling him round his head, a giant Fijian dashed his victim's brains out against the stone! Afterwards the bodies were washed in stone baths and cut up into portions for the cooking pots. This killing stone is now in front of the altar in the local church and is used as a font for the baptizing of infants!

Outside the Fiji Museum at Suva there are two large phallic stones. Both Indians and Fijians assert that they were discovered in shallow water on the top of the coral reef "fighting" with each other. Dowsing supplies the answer, for the one on the right is masculine and the one on the left feminine!

*Ethiopia.*—Axum is a holy place in Ethiopia where there are monoliths surpassing in size any of the obelisks in Egypt. They are grey granite, and so far as is known the design on them is not found elsewhere. At the base there is a carving of a door, it is the ground floor of a house without any windows; the floor above is carved to represent tree trunks. On the first floor there is a room with three windows. Successive stories of three-windowed rooms lead up to a roof under which there is usually the symbol of the crescent and the solar disc which was formerly on the coinage of the kings of Axum. No-one knows who erected the monoliths, and their purpose is unknown. Dowsing does not help us because the monoliths are not charged. Huna points to the three windows and enables us to arrive at one interpretation. The ground floor is the lowest level of human experience where there are no windows, for man lives by instinct like an animal, and the sacred fire is used solely for the purpose of reproduction. On the first and succeeding floors above, he gains increasing

knowledge through the co-operation of three levels of mind, until aspiring upwards, he reaches a state where all conflicts are resolved—the sun conjoins with the moon—masculine with feminine—positive and negative become reconciled. The next picture shows some more ancient monoliths which in some ways remind us of the standing stones in the Samoan forest. The surrounding terrain is mountainous, and in some places the ground is littered with monoliths. There are also the remains of some magnificent dolmens. My guide showed me a tunnel lined with stone blocks leading into the side of a mountain; the entrance was considerably bigger than the tunnels of the London tube system. It was here that the Coptic priests hid their treasures from the Italians, afterwards causing landfalls of earth and rock that made penetration extremely hazardous. I was the only European present when the Coptic priests appeared outside the cathedral wearing golden crowns on their heads and velvet robes. Each crown belonged to one of the Emperors of Ethiopia. In every case the crown is in three tiers, and the tapering design suggests radiational fields above it. In case you think I am romancing, the next photograph is the Ghebi or palace of the Emperor Menelik which is just the same design as the crowns. On the ground floor were the record offices; on the first floor he held audience; on the top floor he rested and meditated—nearest to heaven. Most of the churches in Ethiopia are circular in design corresponding with the pre-Christian solar disc. The internal plan of concentric passages can be envisaged by looking at the Coptic cross surmounting the thatched conical roof shown in the photograph. There are often three passages, with the Holy of Holies in the centre. In the pre-Christian design of the crescent and disc the positive and negative forces of sun and moon are in conjunction. The Christian model arrives at a similar result by placing the Ark of the Covenant—an oblong gilded box—in the centre of the Holy of Holies. Now the Ark with its three coverings is of feminine gender, for the Ethiopians call it “Our Lady of Zion,” so polarity is still correctly preserved.

*Skye.*—From the land of the crescent and the disc we go to Skye which belonged to the Picts until A.D. 670. A few years ago a Pictish stone was dug out of a bog at Tobar na Maor on the Dunvegan estate of Dame Flora MacLeod of MacLeod. There was a design on the stone of a crescent and disc joined by a V rod. We washed the stone carefully, with the result that embryonic creatures appeared in either horn of the crescent. Each of these creatures is pierced by an arm of the V rod. This design has a parallel in that of the Pabbay stone of the Outer Hebrides. The solar disc design is similar to the plan of an Ethiopian Coptic church with concentric passages and the Holy of Holies or Eye of the Sun God in the centre. The overall plan is similar to the crescent and solar disc on the monoliths, without the V rod.

The design can be analysed through dowsing. The centre of the disc is positive, the next ring is negative and the outer one is positive. Looking at the photograph, the left side of the V rod is positive while the right side is negative. The outer ring of the solar disc is conjoined with the moon. In the Coptic design, the feminine symbol of Our Lady of Zion conjoins with the masculine at the centre of the circle—indicating complete spirituality. On the Pietish stone only the outer ring of the Sun God is effected. This is of interest, because the outer ring of many stone circles was evidently concerned with fertility rites. The two embryos in the moon's horns also suggest fertility. This design could be an early map of actual standing stones in the field, and in using a pendulum over it we may be map dowsing.

*Wales.*—The wonderful dolmen of Pentre Evan is situated in the Pembrokeshire hills near Newport. It is at the centre of the remains of three circles. The capstone points north and south, the southern end is at the left of the photograph. To the south of the dolmen and three circles is a crescent of standing stones. All we need to complete the design of the Tobar na Maor stone at Dunvegan is the V rod and the two embryonic creatures in the crescent, and one wonders whether they are really necessary? If, as we suspect, the V rod symbolises the polarity and directional force of the sacred fire, then it would not be necessary to portray it on the ground with standing stones? When we consider the polarity of the whole lay-out, we find a masculine solar disc and a feminine crescent—but what of the dolmen at the centre of the disc? Through dowsing we found that several priestesses of the moon cult are interred in the neighbourhood of the dolmen. This is all right so long as one ignores the crescent moon to the south, for it would be improper from the point of view of polarity to have the sun in conjunction with two female sources at the same time! One obvious answer is that the crescent and solar disc are probably older than the dolmen, which is an intrusive element.

Not far off is a place called Garn Goedog where the side blew out of a hill leaving volcanic rocks littered about in all directions. Many of them would be ideal for building dolmens or for use as standing stones. According to an official guide book, the second circle at Stonehenge is composed of stones from Garn Goedog. The local story in these Pembrokeshire hills is that a stream of lava cooled off, leaving a ridge from Garn Goedog to the harbour. The Megalithic people who required the stone for Stonehenge slid the slabs along the top of this lava ridge and then loaded them onto rafts which sailed round the coast and up the Hampshire Avon to Salisbury. Our photograph shows the remains of the ridge to which the story refers. I have already referred to the fact that the people of Tonga thought volcanic rock or stones "thrown down from heaven" as being especially appro-

priate for religious purposes, and it is quite possible that the Megalithic peoples had the same ideas?

*Isles of Scilly.*—The stone to the right of the disused windmill sails in our photograph stands on an eminence at St. Mary's. In old books it is referred to as a "rock deity." There is something magical about this stone, for as soon as we began to check the radiations, we were attacked by a large white horse and had to leave in a hurry! The next picture shows part of a two-holed dolmen on Tresco Island. The original use of the holes is not known, but holes were sometimes made in the tombs of the early Celtic saints. The shrine of St. Chad had an opening through which the pilgrim might pass an arm to reach a little of the holy dust, or take a solemn vow. It is said that people used to congregate at the tomb of St. Muiredhach O'Heney in Ireland on race days; for if you could obtain earth or dust from the Saint's shrine and put it into a box and take it to the race meeting, and if the horse you had backed was still behind at the last stretch, then all you had to do was to throw the dust in the horse's direction, when he would gain a new lease of life and flash past all competitors to the winning post! I think you will agree that this story shows a remarkable belief in the efficacy of Mana?

Our next picture shows a stone adjoining a public footpath on St. Mary's that still exerts a strong influence on our present-day world. We had only just arrived in the Scillys when a well educated woman confided to my wife that she was terrified of passing by this stone after dark. She could give no reason at all for her fears, and she mentioned other women of her acquaintance who also hurry past it at night with something of the same feeling of terror.

Photography is sometimes extremely helpful in such cases, because the shapes of sacred stones are often partially disguised and are only recognizable at a particular angle. Our picture shows the stone as a male phallus and scrotum. It could well be the oldest rock deity in the islands. Analysis on the Brunler pattern shows it is still potent and in its way constructive. In Polynesia, fertility stones of this calibre are buried in the ground so that the radiations will help plant life. It may be coincidence that the fields in the neighbourhood of this stone are extremely fertile? I do put forward the suggestion that some interesting horticultural experiments might be carried out with the small type of fertility stone, but whatever you do don't keep one in the house! Several years ago, a New Zealander of Danish extraction found a little stone god while he was on an engineering project in Tahiti. He took it home and thought nothing about it, until such strange things began to happen in his life that he decided he must get rid of it at all costs, so he sent it to the National Museum at Copenhagen where it is to this day. You

will probably agree that it should be under observation in the Agricultural Research Laboratories?

*Iona.*—When St. Columba arrived on the "Island of Druids" in A.D. 563 he did not destroy all that had gone before. On the contrary, he out-did the Druids at their own magic, converting by persuasion and example, saying "My Druid is Christ the Son of God." He blessed the sacred stones, sprinkling them with holy water and inscribing them with the Celtic cross. Our photograph shows a stone of much the same shape as the Tobar na Maor at Dunvegan, but with the Celtic cross on it instead; this stone is now in the nunnery on Iona. Many sacred stones are incorporated in farm buildings or stone walls. The two shown in the next photograph lie neglected outside a cow byre. A photograph taken at an acute angle shows a faint Celtic cross on the stone nearest to the camera—it may well have been blessed by St. Columba. Unless you were a dowser you could pass by it twenty times a day for years without noticing it.

In the following picture the stone circle is all that remains of Culdees Cell. It was once a beehive structure built by the monks for purposes of meditation, and tradition says that St. Columba used it. Note the proximity of the cell to an ancient druidical circle now used as a sheep tank. Inside the druidical circle is a spring of beautiful fresh water called the "Well of the North Wind." There is another spring on Iona called the "Well of Eternal Youth," and it is said that if a woman bathes her face in it at sunrise she will become young again—a poetical tribute to the magical power of Mana in water. In the old druidical circle the standing stones are alternate male and female—there is no loneliness in a properly constructed stone circle!

There is a tradition that standing stones on Iona were sanctified by burying people under them, and there is reason for thinking that some of them may have been buried alive. This is well illustrated in the legend of St. Columba and the monk Odhrain. Here is Professor Haddon's\* rendering:—"Columcille said then to his people, 'It would be well for us that our roots should pass into the earth here.' And he said to them, 'It is permitted to you that some of you go under the earth of this island to consecrate it.' Odhrain rose quickly and thus spoke: 'If you accept me,' said he, 'I am ready for that.' 'O Odhrain,' said Columcille, 'you shall receive the reward of this. No request shall be granted to anyone at my tomb unless he first ask of thee.' Odhrain then WENT TO HEAVEN."

The legend avers that three days after Odhrain was entombed alive Columcille opened the grave to look once more upon the face of the dead brother, when to the amazed fear of the monks, and the bitter anger of the abbot himself, Odhrain opened his

---

\* Haddon, *The Study of Man* (1898).

eyes and exclaimed, "There is no such great wonder in death, nor is hell what it has been described."

The story illustrates the ancient custom of sanctifying a place with the relics of the founders.

Near the Abbey we found two standing stones in a wall. They interested me so much that I had a talk with the farm tenant, Mr. MacArthur, who showed me a pen-and-ink sketch made for his father about fifty years ago. I have made a rough copy of it, and you will note that only half a century ago it was a dolmen capstone. More interesting still is the beehive monk's cell adjoining the dolmen. Was it just by accident that the monks chose such a hallowed spot of meditation? I suggest that they were well aware of the deep inspirational value of those stones when they chose the site. Further along the wall we discovered a small stone Atua.\* It is a beautifully shaped egg-like stone probably last used by a Bronze Age woman and her descendants.

If you hold the stone in your hands and relax, it gives out a warm glow, and a sense of well-being that makes one realize that troubles in our own short lives are really trivial. I am glad to tell you that this stone is now being cared for by a gifted dowser in that district.

Finally, there is the magical druids' stone on Iona. At the top right hand corner is the carving of a druid's head—the face has a wonderful expression full of peace. The right eye is open while the left is shut. That provides the key to the meaning of the stone. The druid's face indicates that the stone is sacred or charged. All over the world, rays from the right eye are considered constructive, while radiations from the left eye are connected with black magic. The stone tells us to look for other things beside the obvious, and in the right lighting and at the correct angle the faces of other druids, both male and female, can be discerned.

Our last picture shows the Abbey Church on Iona. No doubt you know that this wonderful edifice is being rebuilt by the Iona Community under the inspired leadership of Dr. George MacLeod. In the summer months members of the Community work as labourers with their hands under the direction of skilled artisans. They also run a large camp for boys and girls out of the Glasgow slums, and hold spell-binding services that are broadcast all over the world. Dr. MacLeod holds special services for divine healing, for he knows that the age of miracles is not past. This Community re-charges itself at the spiritual fountain head of Scotland, and afterwards goes out to do battle with slum conditions, crime, and dunkeness in Glasgow.

Who can stop people of this calibre? They know that miracles occur when we are rightly inspired.

---

\* The Abiding Place of a Spirit (*Lit. Trans.*).

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Les Mandariniers,  
Quartier Trianon,  
Antibes, France  
6th March, 1954.

Dear Colonel Bell,

The article by Gaston Burridge on "Primary Water" in the December issue of the *Journal* recalls a related theory which my dowsing guru, Max Bourcart, of Lausanne, has long held and which may be of interest to some of the readers of the *Journal*.

In tracing with his pendulum the source of certain underground streams along the Riviera near the sea he was at first surprised to find that they apparently did not come from the mountains to the north but seemed to issue from the very opposite direction. Continuing study led him to the conclusion that their source was directly under the sea itself and at very great depths. Then he instituted a reverse research by following, again with his pendulum, a whirlpool near the Antibes port, evidently caused by a rift in the sea bottom. This and further studies in other places confirmed him in his postulation of the theory of the source of many of the fresh water springs close to the sea.

He holds that sea water finds its way to great depths through rifts in the sea bottom, probably caused by earthquakes, until it reaches a point where the subterranean temperature is so high that it condenses the water into steam, thus acting as a distilling process to segregate the salt content. This vapour, pressed upon by the great mass of descending water, develops, as it grows hotter, the high expansive power of superheated steam and searches for an outlet through fissures and faults in the earth's crust. As it mounts into the cooler layers, it is recondensed to water, minus the salt content, and rides upwards on the ever-present pressures from the steam below until it finds outlet in the surface springs or, as some cases seem to indicate, in underground rivers that find their way back into the shallow waters close inshore.

Incidentally, it is a great pleasure and a matter of much pride in my dowsing teacher and associate through the past two decades, to note that Bourcart is just celebrating his ninetieth birthday this month. He has received many certificates of his findings, several gratifying honours and not a little publicity. In the 26th May, 1953, issue of *La Presse Magazine* of Paris, a leading article under the title of "Des Milliards d'Economie à Faire sur 'L'Or Noir'" gave high praise to his work and referred to him as one of the most talented of Europe's radiesthists.

Yours sincerely,  
LEWIS S. PALEN.

Oriel Cottage,  
Ship Lane,  
Farnborough, Hants.  
March 15th, 1954.

Sir,

The review of *L.R.P.T.* for January on p. 299 of the March *Radio-Perception* is very interesting in regard to the writer's warning as to possible harm to the operator (and possibly his household, too) by the unwary use of radiesthetic or radionic broadcasting.

I have had what appear to be these effects myself and have put them down to two possible causes: (a) the careless handling of a sample and using the same sample for several treatments; and (b) the "Negative Green" radiation which seems to be a factor in all healing radiations.

In the first case, the client's sample becomes impregnated from one's finger prints and therefore acts as one's own sample as well, sometimes against remedies that may be contra-indicated for oneself. That would seem elementary but I confess to not having tumbled to it until I had received a couple of jolts.

The second, I believe, is more continuous, insidious and, probably, cumulative. The crumbling granite at the Reich laboratories makes one think twice about the forces involved and from a small acquaintance with pyramids and orgone accumulators, I hazard a guess that Negative Green is a common factor between these and radiesthetic broadcasting. There have been warnings from abroad (Enel, I fancy, among others) of its potency and danger in overdose, and I find this "colour" to be strongly present in my working area. Moreover, a piece of meat which I once mummified with my hands showed no Negative Green radiations before starting but they were strong—and still are—by the time the job was done.

Oddly enough it was only a few days before receiving this issue of the *Journal* that I decided in my own interests that it was high time I gave up broadcasting for a bit—and dismantled my kit. As well as depression, over-stimulation seems possible—and a very unpleasant state it is.

So, without wishing to criticise a fellow member, whose work I hold in high esteem, I would deplore a widespread introduction of broadcasting apparatus to amateurs, whoever did it and valuable as the results might prove statistically. There are three main reasons:

(1) The harm the unwary (and who amongst us can claim a completely fool-proof knowledge of our subject yet?) might do to themselves and others.

(2) The power, in the way of temptation, that is put in the path of anyone who suddenly finds that he really *can* influence people from a distance: and it can be a very real temptation.

(3) However "Physical" a dowser one may be, it is my belief that something non-physical can creep in, all unperceived; and that, from there, though I am no oculist, one can without realising, take an easy skid into the "Left Hand Path."

These may appear negligible risks to many but they are real and serious enough in my own mind to make me refuse casual information to strangers about the broadcasting methods I use.

I am, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

JOHN BLYTH-PRAEGER.

\* \* \* \*

Alangrange,

P.O. Raffingora, S. Rhodesia

15th March, 1954.

Dear Sir,

*The Problem of Depthing.*

As a relative newcomer to the ranks of Radiesthesia, I read your *Journal* with the greatest of interest. I do, however, presume to add my own observation to the article, by Colonel Merrylees on "Problem of Depthing" for comments and suggestions by your more experienced members.

On wishing to ascertain the depth of a subterranean flow, I stand over the stream, facing in any compass direction, then holding the rod at ground level I slowly draw my hands upwards until I feel the first sign of reaction on the rod. The distance between ground level and where I first feel the reaction I carefully measure. From this I find that, on my own reactions, if I deduct 6 inches from the height, I am then able to read off the result by addition of a nought and terming the result as feet, e.g., if I find the height from ground level to be 18in. I deduct 6in. and find the result to be 120ft.

Of the last fifteen bores that I have done, I have not been out in my estimates by as much as five feet in any case. In one instance the rod showed the crossing of four independent breaks and on estimating the depths I was within the five foot limit for each break.

Before ending I might add that I am a farmer and although interested in Dowsing have only taken to it in the last five years. I have had quite considerable success but do not presume to pit my small amount of knowledge against that of other members—my only hope is that my observation may be of some interest and assistance to some of the members.

Yours faithfully,

V. W. COWIE.

## NOTES AND NEWS

Copy of Letter from N. V. Cultuur Maatschappij "Ngombezi," Nyngombezi, Port of Tanga, dated November 27th, 1953, to Lt.-Colonel D. M. Hennessey, P.O. Box 39, Naivasha.

Dear Colonel,

Thank you for your two letters to undersigned personally. The delay in replying is very much regretted but then we waited quite a long time for Mowlem's report. Now we have received one copy and we presume you may obtain another copy direct from them.

Although we had your prospected three sites, the site on the hill had our greatest sympathy and if this spot were to be satisfactory we did not intend to bore somewhere else.

The borehole proved a success although for some time towards the depth of 300ft. we got alarmed and sent you a wire asking for advice. Before your reply came sufficient water of good quality was struck and we felt relieved in a big way.

As far as we can see the information in Mowlem's report is correct. Whether we shall eventually succeed in getting 3,600 gallons good water remains to be seen as we are not very lucky in getting the right pumps yet. It takes Messrs. Gailey & Roberts a long time to advise us in this respect. We have however no reason to doubt the Mowlem figures.

In the meantime we do appreciate your services and are very glad we called on your ability and although we have really plenty of surface water available near the estate, pure fresh water will be a great blessing.

Whenever you are in the district again we shall be delighted to see you again. Please give us a ring beforehand.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

N. V. CULTUUR MAATSCHAPPIJ "NGOMBEZI "

A further letter dated March 31st, 1954, from Lt.-Colonel Hennessey to Colonel Bell states :

You will remember that a short time ago I carried out a number of engagements in the Sudan for that Government and private individuals, and as it may be of interest to you and members of the Society, I quote below from a letter dated 15th instant which I received from the African Inland Mission in the Sudan. It speaks for itself and I think it may be the means of a number of engagements in the Belgian Congo, as the people from there said they were waiting to see the results in the Sudan.

"The Government has two geophysicists in the country south of Torit, divining water and they are having a hard time finding it. They were most surprised when they came to Katie Ayom where Mr. Dix was drilling at the spot indicated by you and water was found at about the exact depth you said it would be, and proof pumping at the rate of several thousand gallons a day. The geophysicists had to revise their thinking and were still more surprised when we found water at Opari and visited the three pumps at Camp Kereti on the Juba Road. They had strongly advised Mr. Dix not to drill where you found water at Opari."

I understand that the boreholes I sited are yielding the best quality and quantity of water in the Sudan.

\* \* \* \*

The *Leicester Mercury* of February 15th contained an account of assistance given by a water diviner, Mr. Arthur Wheeler, of Kirby Bellars, who is also a divisional commandant of the County Special Constabulary, in the finding of the body of 10-year-old Monty Russell, who fell into the river Wreake on the previous Saturday. He used a rod of copper wire and the collar of the boy's pyjamas as a sample. The police had previously dragged the river for nearly 30 hours without success.

\* \* \* \*

In a letter in *Life*, New York, of March 3rd, Mr. Aldous Huxley describes how when he lived in the foothill region of the Mojave Desert (California) and found himself in need of water he had his land inspected by the local driller, who was also a dowser, and a few days later by an old tinsmith. The olive twig used by the driller and the metal rod used by the tinsmith indicated the same spots, each dowser stating that there were three underground streams crossing the property. A well drilled at one of these spots yielded sufficient water at the depth approximately predicted by the driller.

\* \* \* \*

*Sport and Country* of London (U.S.A.) of March contains a picture with a note about Carol Terbush, aged 11, who was called in by officials of S. Dakota State to locate the position for a well when their experts were unable to decide on one.

\* \* \* \*

There was an article in the *New York Times* of March 7th about the water shortage in Illinois State, said to be the worst

in 50 years. As a result water divining was being much resorted to, one of the chief operators being Mr. Roy McMillan.

\* \* \* \*

The *Canada Review*, Vancouver, B.C., of March 19th, has a short article about Barbara D. Foreman, locally known as "Mother Divine," from her ability to locate underground springs.

\* \* \* \*

According to the *Sunday Mercury*, Birmingham, of March 21st, three water diviners, one aged 90, fixed upon more or less the same spot when Mr. Leonard Price, a Tipton business man, wanted water on an arid and neglected farm he took a couple of years ago. After drilling over 80 feet an ample supply of water was obtained and his 272-acre farm at Abbots Norton, Worcestershire, is now an agricultural show-piece.

\* \* \* \*

In *The Commercial Grower* of April, 1954, there is an account of how Mr. Mowbray-Finnis, an ex-schoolmaster and Army Chaplain in both world wars, with his brother, started a glass-house nursery on a 12-acre plot of rough land near Colechester. Lack of water was a vital problem but on the advice of a diviner a 20-foot well was sunk and supplies are now pumped electrically to two large storage tanks.

\* \* \* \*

There is a description in *The Grower* of April 3rd of how the water famine in Guernsey is being tackled with the help of a diviner, Mr. C. de G. Robin, of Sous l'Eglise, St. Saviour's. It appears that the firm of M. Mullins Ltd., Sevenoaks, is making bores on sites located by Mr. Robin.

\* \* \* \*

The *Times Pictorial*, Dublin, of May 1st, states that there is never likely to be a scarcity of water round Sixmilecross, Co. Tyrone, as long as Mrs. Sam Colhoun makes use of her gift as a water diviner.

\* \* \* \*

In the *Yorkshire Evening Post* of May 13th Mrs. Joan Nicholson describes how elated she was to discover that she was a natural diviner.

## REVIEWS

### A SPECULATION IN REALITY

By Irving F. Laucks ; Philosophical Library, New York

Chapters 1-6 give an able and interesting survey of our present knowledge in physics, chemistry and evolution. But in chapter 4 the author gives an energy diagram of the universe starting with the unknown quantities which make up the nucleus of the atom and ending with the unknown quantities which make up a man's soul. For no apparent reason, except that in both cases the components are unknown, these unknown quantities are stated to be the same in each case.

This seems a somewhat insecure foundation for the remaining chapters 7-10, where the author deals with the development of the soul, and a hypothetical A radiation which keeps the soul in touch with the material body. These chapters are made much more difficult for the reader by the assumption that the soul is synonymous with consciousness, spirit, ego, psyche and intellect, and so includes the brain, mind and personality.

This wide definition of soul leads to confusion in chapter 9, where the author says, "The A rays are the soul's only contact with the world of matter. They may be generated by the individual soul's own brain or by another brain or another soul." The greater part of chapter 9 would be more easily understood if the word soul were replaced by brain.

I think the book would be improved and the argument clarified by a narrower definition of the soul, and less reliance on analogy which at best is but a suggestion for a good hypothesis.

T.B.F.

### RADIÄSTHESIE

A Survey of the Art of Rod and Pendulum, by Maria Frauзем.  
R. Eisenschmidt, Wiesbaden-Biebrich, 1953

This little book of 80 pages should give an excellent idea to the novice of the general range of radiesthesia as now understood and practised, for it deals with every aspect of the subject and ends with a select bibliography.

Part 1 begins with a brief historical note, but dates the origin of the B.S.D. as 1935 instead of 1933. Succeeding chapters treat of methods and instruments, the various applications of the art, earth radiations and their effects, theories, opposition to radiesthesia and the future. Part 2 deals with specialised investigations such as those carried out on the biological effects of earth radiations by Hans Dannert and Baron von Pohl, on the radiation of elements by Matthias Leisen, on the growth of plants by Stanislaw Bignaud, on lightning and spontaneous combustion by Dr. H. Deibel, and discusses the effects of "form," radiograms and medical radiesthesia. Part 3, consisting of three pages only, describes how people can be tested for radiesthetic sensitiveness.

It is to be regretted that in this as in many other text books no mention is made of such appliances as the "motorscope" and "angle rod," of which several of our members make consistent use.

A.H.B.

## RADIESTHÉSIE INTERNATIONALE

No. 3. NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1953

*The Threat to Radiesthesia.*—Extracts from an article in the *Bulletin des Amis de la Radiesthésie*, in which Professor Antoine Luzy states that much of the criticism and opposition to Radiesthesia is due to the action of unskilled operators who profess to do what they cannot perform, and to the mystery in which they enshroud the whole subject.

*What is to be thought of Radiesthesia?*—This is the title of a lecture delivered by M. l'Abbé Barbiaux which was severely criticised by a very distinguished Belgian author, M. Pierre Goemaere. An account of the lecture and the subsequent criticism was printed in *La Libre Belgique* of October 23rd, 1953. The Abbé's practical outlook is a refreshing change from that of so many advocates of this, at present, rather indefinite science, though he no doubt went rather far in his endeavour to oversimplify its practical application. He stated that the present position is that the radiesthetist claims to be able to discover anything, whilst his adversary states that all is error, deceit and illusion. He enlarged on the general nature of the marvellous claims, often given in great detail, made in text books regarding the discovery of springs, minerals, &c., and its application to agriculture and medicine and even to such matters as human psychology, the information being provided by both immediate or distant operations. He referred to the sacerdotal authority given to the foundation of this new science by the performance of priests such as Mermet, Bouly, Lambert, Bourdoux, Padey, Lepers and Desbuquoit, whose prowess as radiesthetists is beyond question.

On the other hand he describes some of the experiments designed by the opponents of radiesthesia, which resulted in the total failure of those who submitted themselves to the tests, which included such problems as the exact location of streams, the sexing of unborn children, the diagnosis of disease and the discovery of missing people.

The lecturer then described some of his personal experiences as a dowser, such as two remarkably accurate locations of water, the finding of a metal urn full of gold coins which had been hidden by a man who was jealous of his wife's greed, and the tracing of a sum of money stolen from the wife of a parishioner of a neighbouring curate, about which he gave details of the personality of the thief, such as age, height, colour of hair, and so on. He ended this part of his lecture by successfully describing, without either rod or pendulum, the state of health of a member of the audience with the object of showing that radiesthesia is essentially a phenomenon of the subconscious. He made a clean sweep of the instructions repeatedly given in text books which assume some special value in the *nature* of the pendulum, as he regards it merely as a revealer of very delicate psychometric sensitiveness. He maintained that there is no significance in the pendulum's opposite movements nor in the use of samples, whilst he deplored the intrusion of such matters as astrology, graphology, prophecy, mummification and the human aura.

He drew a sharp distinction between physical radiesthesia and teleradiesthesia in that the first is due to electromagnetic causes, whilst the latter is not due to any perception of waves or radiations, stating his belief that the human spirit derives its information from contact with disembodied spirits.

From these considerations he concluded that radiesthesia can never become an exact science and that, since it is a mode of perception, real experts will always be exceedingly rare. He attributed the failure of tests largely to the farcical precautions made by their organisers, which in themselves are sufficient to confuse the operator, and he strongly advised all radiesthetists against submitting to so-called scientific experiments.

His lecture, which was loudly applauded, was unexpectedly followed by a speech in which M. Goemaere, of the Belgian Committee for the Scientific Investigation of reputedly Paranormal Phenomena, violently opposed the lecturer's opinions. Ignoring the immense body of evidence in favour of the reality of the practice of radiesthesia he appears to have based his arguments on the fact that the Abbé could quote no case in which a radiesthetist had demonstrated his powers under scientific control and invited the Abbé to undergo such a test—which the Abbé wisely refused to do.

*An organised defence is necessary.*—The Editor discusses the possibility of establishing the existence of results in such a way that they are beyond question. Two main objections are raised against radiesthesia; firstly, numerous wonderful results are quoted but organised tests are always lamentable failures. To deal with this the Editor proposes to open his pages to a broad discussion amongst qualified representatives of *La Radiesthésie Internationale* as to whether it is possible to carry out decisive experiments regarding the nature of the radiesthetic phenomenon under conditions acceptable by every serious operator. The second objection is that the practice of radiesthesia open to everyone is attended more frequently by failure than success and is therefore harmful on the whole. In this connection he therefore raises the following points:

- (1) Is the practice of radiesthesia taken seriously in general?
- (2) If not, how can it be rid of fraudulent and incompetent operators?
- (3) Does it at present do more good than harm?

*Medical Diagnosis.*—In a short article Dr. Jean Doux discusses whether the medical radiesthetist should know anything of medicine. He states that he has personally arrived at a compromise by combining his normal and radiesthetic consultations, carrying out the latter by correspondence. He ends by stigmatising the stupidity of a law which forbids the collaboration of doctor and radiesthetist in two different persons as many errors can be avoided by this method.

*Yorhy, the Human Radar.*—Louis Frapan quotes from an article in *Ici-Paris* of November 24th concerning this man, whose real name appears to be Georges Virondeau. He can drive a vehicle through traffic when his eyes have been glued up with paper and bandaged, and his achievements are indeed extraordinary. He drives with one hand, holding out the other as an antenna to obtain direction. In this he obtains remarkable precision, for instance, driving at 25 miles

per hour he took the car between two stakes about six feet apart and, when faced by a direct obstacle, he stopped immediately although he could not tell its nature. After driving, he is covered with sweat and seems to be exhausted.

*Problems of the Home and Radiations.*—This article is by an anonymous architect who discusses the radiations by which the inhabitants of a house can be adversely affected, namely those from electric leads and those from the earth. As regards the first, he has found that if the switch in the electric circuit is fixed on the wrong lead, that is to say 'neutral' instead of 'phase,' an abnormal amount of ionisation takes place, especially when the current is turned on. As regards telluric radiations, the author quotes passages from Dr. Jules Regnault's *Biodynamique et Radiations*, showing that radiations from the earth have long been known to the Chinese and that importance was attached to them by the Etruscans. He mentions the references in this work to Chevalier de Vita and his instrument for detecting ionisation, to Dr. Jenny of Aarau, and his well-known experiments with mice, and to the researches of Roux, Chrétien and Calbyrac in France. The author refers to Lakhovsky's researches as described in *La Terre et Nous* regarding the effect of radiations from geological faults. He mentions that the custom to-day of country people in Brazil is, before building a house to confine cattle on the area concerned and to build in the part on which the cattle lie down to sleep. He refers to Dr. Rambeau, of Marburg, who has demonstrated unquestionably the harmful effect of radiations from faults and, by means of an apparatus, has detected such radiations from an aeroplane at a height of 1,500 metres.

Regarding radiations from subterranean flows which are by many supposed to be due to the passage of the water through radioactive rocks causing ionisation in the air above, he refers to the researches of the Chevalier Alberto de Vita, also to the remarks on this subject in *Révélations sur la Radiesthésie* by J. Charlotiaux and A. Dohet, who concluded that ionisation has disastrous effects in the human organism and is liable to attract lightning. He also mentions that J. Cecil Maby has devised apparatus adapted to this type of research.

The books mentioned above are in the B.S.D. Library.

A.H.B.

## LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

FEBRUARY

p. 33. Photographs as witnesses.—In emphasising the importance of photographs as witnesses, W. Servranx recalls a strange case, as reported in *Amateur Photographer* for January 6th, 1954, where a photograph of a child showed an apparent blemish in the left eye. But this was thought to be due to the reflection of light. Three months later the child itself showed signs of some defect in the left eye when viewed at a certain angle, but a doctor who was consulted assured the parents that it was only a reflection of light from the iris. Nearly six months later the apparent defect had enlarged to such an extent that it appeared as in the photograph (which is reproduced). Finally a specialist was consulted who diagnosed a tumour of the brain behind the left eye and advised immediate operation. The child's life was saved but the

eye was sacrificed. Thus, M. Servranx observes, the photograph had revealed a serious condition three months in advance. If the doctors consulted (there were altogether three of them before the specialist was called in) had been radiesthetists, they would doubtless have been able to discern with the help of the pendulum the beginning of a tumour. In the opinion of the specialist, if the operation could have been performed in time, the eye would have been saved. Hence the importance of photographic witnesses!

p. 35. Colour and sound.—Joseph Hellebroeck seeks to show the correspondence between colour and sound. As one employs colour in therapeutics, so one can also employ sound, and there are centres of healing in France and Germany where sick people can listen to music several times a day. It is carefully chosen music which hastens the cure, and the writer records seven musical phrases which can be checked with rod or pendulum, each suitable for one or more particular complaints and corresponding to a particular colour. The phrases are taken from various well-known compositions, and could of course be added to *ad lib*.

p. 39. Waves of form.—In writing of these Lt.-Colonel Hre. Stevelinck says that symmetrical geometrical forms are the most active. In geometrical shapes which are unsymmetrical certain lines of force destroy or modify certain other lines, and a neutral equilibrium is established for the human body as for all other bodies in Nature. Influences from symmetrical forms can be both beneficent or malefic, and it is said that a seal of Solomon is favourable for the human body provided that the sides of the triangles do not exceed 8cm. It is different for plants. The writer goes on to consider mattresses made up of coiled springs and why they can lead to insomnia in sensitive persons.

p. 42. Radionics.—F. Servranx describes in this article the general principles and purposes of radionic instruments and reproduces a diagram of Dr. Abrams's oscilloclast. A number of references are given.

p. 47. Finger prints.—An extract from a Belgian magazine is reproduced in which it is stated that a young Genoese criminologist of 25, Antonio Canepa, who graduated from the Institute of Applied Science in Chicago, has found that criminal tendencies can be determined from finger prints. Tests showed that he was able to say from finger prints whether their owners were simple thieves, murderers, or just good citizens.

p. 49. Human magnetism.—Apollonius describes several ways in which human magnetism can be used. If you buy a packet of cotton wool and, without unwrapping it, magnetise it every day for five to 10 minutes by making slow passes over it or simply laying your hands on it, it will be found to have remarkable healing properties when required for a pad for the ear, for applying in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, chills, and so on. And the soothing effect will be noted by people unaware of the way you have treated the cotton wool. Again, if you are writing an important letter to which you hope to receive a sympathetic reply, it is suggested that you should magnetise the letter first before sending it.

p. 51. Soil and life.—Pierre Bories discusses odours as found in Nature.

p. 55. "Sclerotic patches."—Mme V. Autrique discusses certain aspects of sclerosis and how the pendulum can be applied in diagnosis.

p. 59. A selective pocket dowsing instrument.—Henri Chrétien describes and illustrates a pocket dowsing instrument, which can be tuned to a pre-determined frequency, and is employed in conjunction with the pendulum. In tuning to a particular object or substance, two adjustments are made. The instrument was invented by Father Joseph Honoré, a professor of physics, who became interested in radiesthesia and designed the instrument with a view to confirming its authenticity. Those who are interested can write to the inventor at 10, rue Charles Gros, Troyes-Aube.

p. 60. Details are given of meetings to be held by branches of the Swiss Federation of Radiesthesia, at which visitors will be welcome.

p. 61. International Congress of Radiesthesia.—The programme and aims of the congress to be held in Paris in May this year are set out in detail by M. G. Lesourd, the president, on behalf of the committee.

#### MARCH

p. 65. Perfume and radiesthesia.—W. Servranx writes on the value of perfumes for increasing one's sensitivity, when they are correctly chosen by pendulum.

p. 69. This is an article by Bruce Copen, translated from the English on "Curative Factors in Medical Treatments."

p. 71. How to avoid errors.—It is pointed out for the benefit of the novice that you can not only detect water when situated over it, but as you approach it. Water produces a feeling of heaviness in the pendulum. The need for careful training is emphasised, first where the position of the object sought is known, and only later where it is unknown.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 75. F. Servranx describes the following simple experiment. Place a sheet of paper on a table with two parallel sides lying in the meridian, with a key on the north side of the sheet and with a 20cm. rule lying North-South with its north end touching the key. The pendulum will be found to balance on the rule at a point between 7 and 15 cm., depending on the material in the key. At this point place an uncorked glass tube half-filled with soft sugar, and then remove the rule. After five or six minutes take the key in the left hand as a witness and check with the pendulum to see if the sugar is impregnated with the radiesthetic influences of the key. Using other witnesses, it will be found that the sugar in the tube is only in resonance with iron or steel. From this M. Servranx proceeds to discuss a theory as to the sugar having a force and material (or substance) in *one* dimension, the substance in question responding to all definitions of corpuscular materials. The fact that it has no magnetic polarity leaves one to suppose that it has only one dimension. If, on the other hand, the tube is left on the table for half-an-hour instead of five or six minutes, it will have acquired polarity. The writer continues in similar vein.

p. 79. Choice of food with colours.—W. Herrinckx affirms that an excellent choice of food can be made for the individual by means of colour research, and gives a list of 20 colour shades which can be usefully employed. With an ordinary pendulum (e.g., not Bovis or Turenne) it is stated that the intellect is in resonance with indigo, the

great sympathetic nervous system with deep yellow (or yellow and green), the respiratory system with orange, the heart with red, the circulation with deep yellow (or yellow and orange), the digestive tract with green, the sex organs with red for males and blue for females, the upper limbs with indigo, the lower limbs with orange, the nerves with violet, the muscles with blue, and the bones with brown (or red and orange).

p. 82. The Geneva Radiesthetic Society.—The assistant secretary of the Society, François Schmitt, reports a lecture by M. Alfred Lambert, Director of *Maison de la Radiesthésie*, Paris, on phytotherapy. Amongst other things M. Lambert said that while to-day chemistry enables us to isolate the active principles of plants, one obtains greatly superior results by the employment of the herbal simples which, after thorough drying, will retain their biochemic character.

p. 83. The biochemic salts.—Pierre Bories recalls the writings of Dr. Moise Charas (1618-98), particularly his *Pharmacie Galénique et Chimique*, Paris, 1672, 2 vol.

p. 85. Mental health.—It is suggested that the radiesthetist with a knowledge of psychology should be able to help those suffering from depression, lack of concentration, etc., or who are unable to make a success of life. He can search with the pendulum the cause of the mental disability—whatever it is. The investigation by pendulum will be made by mental orientation with the help of word-witnesses. It will be found if autosuggestion will help to effect a cure, and it is suggested that the "drawings which heal" are excellent adjuvants in mental therapy.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 88. The question of fees.—The subject is discussed for the benefit of the professional.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 91. "To Be or Not to Be."—Under this title appears a dialogue between two radiesthetists arguing as to whether radiesthesia will receive official recognition at the coming International Congress of Radiesthesia in Paris in May, for such recognition appears on the agenda. While one spokesman thinks that the radiesthetist will always prefer to retain his individuality and make the best use of radiesthetic skill *per se* without wanting an official status, the other points out the advantages which official recognition brings and notes that most unofficial workers would (as he thinks) prefer at heart some sort of official background.

p. 94. Distant treatment and dentistry.—In a short note reference is made to a report appearing in the German review *Okkulte Stimme* (Brunswick) that a German dentist, Dr. Ernst Busse, has found that healing of the gums after an extraction is greatly accelerated and effected without any inflammation when the extracted tooth is sprinkled with "sympathetic powder" (*poudre de sympathie*), as in the time of Paracelsus, and put in fresh water. If the gums bleed badly, the condition can be treated in the patient's absence. All that is necessary is to have at the surgery some drops of blood of the patient on a small piece of cotton wool. The dentist then adds some drops of a liquid consisting of 20 per cent. oil of turpentine and 80 per cent. spirit of wine of 96 deg. strength. According to Dr. Busse, the haemorrhage is arrested instantly by this treatment at a distance. The absent treatment of Dr. Busse is said to be applicable to other operations than dental extractions. A footnote states that the sympathetic

powder is a sulphate of iron carefully purified and washed several times in pure water, and then calcined by the rays of the Sun of Leo (July 24th-August 23rd). It is used either for external treatment or action at a distance.

p. 95. The need to specialise.—J. Bervroux insists that for consistently good work to be done in the realm of radiesthesia, each operator should restrict himself to a particular field and make himself a master of it. He goes on to suggest the best instruments to be adopted according to the researches in view.

#### APRIL

p. 97. Written on the eve of the International Congress of Radiesthesia in Paris, this editorial sets out the aims which *L.R.P.T.* seeks to pursue. The periodical is addressed equally to radiesthetists and those in sympathy with radiesthesia, to professionals and amateurs alike, and equally, to the physical and mental aspects of radiesthesia. It belongs to no association, but maintains cordial relations with all groups of the movement; its object is to assist radiesthetists generally, publishing useful and appropriate information without taking sides in controversies which may arise.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 99. Planetary "relays."—Marcel Perreux tells us how to introduce small items and symbols representing the planets into small glass vials, such as are used for making witnesses, which (it is said) can be used for various purposes to produce the influences of the planets. Amongst other things they are claimed to be efficacious for "action at a distance," and for countering the effects of harmful earth rays.

p. 101. Radiesthesia and agriculture. By F. Servranx.—In seeking to discover the mysteries of the soil, one approaches the origin of life, for the soil shares in mineral, vegetable and animal life, and it is in its substance that the elements necessary to life develop. It is because the soil is charged with the forces of universal life that it is so important to maintain it in good condition and to furnish it with the products and energies which it lacks. Like all other living substances, the earth can be a factor for good or ill. The writer elaborates the different requirements of the soil for agricultural purposes, which can best be supplied with the help of the pendulum.

p. 103. Dr. Peyré.—Dr. François Peyré, whose name is connected with the discovery of magnetic radiations of the soil and who interested himself in radiesthesia, died on February 16th, 1954, in his 87th year.

p. 105. Special pendulums.—J. Bervroux asserts that a cavity pendulum is by definition one inside which one can introduce a sample of the object one is searching for, whereas a special pendulum is invariably restricted to seeking for a particular object or substance. For example, there are special pendulums for finding water, oil, gold, &c. If the witness in a cavity pendulum is not changed, the pendulum will appear to become in time a specialised pendulum. But this is only true when the pendulum is adjusted as to string or chain length over a similar sample. The writer emphasises the importance to a prospector of one kind of research in having an instrument properly adjusted for the research in question, and he goes on to describe how a specialised pendulum can be made. You can take a small vial of

thick glass (of 30 to 50 cu. cm.) and introduce in it a witness of the substance or object to be searched for, closing the vial with a cork through which is passed a thread of cotton, flax, silk or nylon, with a large knot below and a large knot above the cork, the length of suspension being decided by testing on the substance or object in question between a length of 40 cm. and 1 m. The exact point of suspension will be marked with a knot. The writer gives a reason for using such a comparatively long length of suspension.

p. 107. The granting of credit.—H. Rahier describes how the reliability of a person can be assessed with the pendulum and the sort of questions which can be asked by mental orientation.

p. 110. J. Hellebroeck discusses errors in dowsing for the benefit of the beginner.

p. 113. Pierre Bories writes on "Old Remedies."

p. 115. "Notes on Homoeopathic Remedies." By W. Herrinckx.

p. 117. Waves of energy.—Lt.-Colonel Stevelinck, author of *Les Phénomènes de la Nature*, explains his ideas as to the nature of matter. He has shown that everything in Nature is magnetization. Thus every body is polarised and possesses radioactive energy. He says that in 1908 he discovered the singular law which rules the world, following on his theory of generalised magnetization. There is no exception to this law, which is that: Directed energy generates or forms bodies, while energy not directed dissociates or decomposes them. The writer goes on to discuss energy as released in the three kingdoms of the mineral, vegetable and animal worlds.

p. 121. This is an extract from an article by Matila Ghyka entitled *Symbolism in Art and Nature*, which appeared in *Revue Métapsychique* for January-February, 1954. It derives from a new theory of life, a "theory of living autonomic fields of force," this being apparently the directing force in biology responsible for such phenomena as embryology, growth and evolution. Dr. Gustaf Stromberg, an American astronomer and physicist, has developed this theme in a book entitled *The Soul of the Universe*.

p. 125. Pierre Bories concludes his articles on the soil and life by noting the physical changes wrought on the soil and climate through the work of men's hands.

p. 127. Jewels, beneficent and malefic.—A material object, it is said, can hold ideas and become impregnated with a state of mind or manner of being—influences which may react on the person who wears the object. The fact has been so often observed through diverse methods, such as clairvoyance, psychometry, radiesthesia, and by the history of celebrated jewels, that it is possible to-day to adumbrate the various causes behind such phenomena.—*L.R.P.T.*

V.D.W.

## ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR RADIÄSTHESIE

JULY-AUGUST, 1953

The editorial shortly comments on the success of the radiesthetic congress of the *Verband für Ruten- und Pendelkunde* held in August at Weinheim a. d. Bergstrasse.

Dr. (med.) H. Petschke comments on the paper of two doctors, Hartmann (med.) and Hahn (eng.), connecting the rod-reaction with

the conductivity of the ground under observation (*vide Journal XI*, 81, p. 157). He states that he and Dr. Wüst have collaborated in work on this subject, gives illustrations of their results by plates at the end of his paper, and indicates the four main factors influencing the results obtained: viz. (1) the weather conditions, (2) the extent and type of the geological phenomena to be observed, (3) the degree of unconformity (*Inhomogenität*) and the structure of the whole geological mass under observation and (4) the presence of conductors introduced by man. To these different disturbing factors the author attributes the absolute lack of coincidence with their theory of the curves obtained by Tromp and other observers.

The author does not agree with the opinion of Hartmann and Hahn, that the differences are in the main caused by a changed ionisation due to radioactive causes. He points out that such ionisation is much more likely to be obtained by electrolysis, and that it is unnecessary to invoke radio-activity for these changes in conductivity. (With this criticism the Editor agrees in a footnote).

Dr. Petschke says that he and Dr. Wüst obtained good results by measuring resistances along the zones of influence with varying distances of electrodes, as opposed to the method of Tromp and Hartmann and Hahn, who employed electrodes at fixed distances across the zones of influence. His method, however, gave good results, confirming the results of these authors. He prefers the use of four electrodes, instead of two as used by Tromp.

Freiherr v. Rolshausen contributes a short article on his observations of 72 spots where cancer patients have died. The observations were undertaken under the supervision of one or more doctors, who compared the results obtained by him with their observations with the *Cody* apparatus.

The results do not seem to have been very conclusive, but the author publishes a letter of thanks from the Institute of Forensic Medicine at Bonn.

Dr. Wüst is of the opinion that the Bonn method of investigation did not give the observer a fair chance, and the editor asks biologically qualified dowsers to collect their "observations as Freiherr v. Rolshausen has done and then to communicate them to the Council of the *Verband*: but to avoid individual publications on the subject."

The President, Dr. Franz Wetzel, contributes an article, a translation of which has already appeared in this *Journal* (XI, 83, pp. 245-253).

*Rechtsanwalt* Dr. K. Zwirchmayr gives an account of a trial (1952) of three members of the Austrian Association of Radiesthetists (*Verband für Ruten- und Peildkunde*) and three non-members on two counts, fraud and quackery (*Kurpfuscherei*). After 11 hours of argument the public prosecutor abandoned the charge of fraud, but held to that of quackery. On this latter the judge convicted four of the accused, sentencing them to one month "conditional," discharging the other two. Both prosecutor and defender appealed, and the case was to be held later in the criminal court of Vienna.

C.S.T.

END OF VOLUME XI

## BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

The "compensator" described in the book by Madame Maury entitled *How to Dowsse* is obtainable from Electro-Medical Hire Ltd., 74 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, at the price of £7 10s.

"Graded" Instruction and Appliances, as supplied since 1939 to prominent Members, are available from Mr. Noel Macbeth. 7 Beginner's Bulletins 7/-, with "Equator" Pendulum 10/-. Over 200 Papers on special subjects. Only fully tested appliances provided: Turenne's 300 Sample Witnesses; models of Rules, Biometres, Balances, Circles; Harmful Earth-ray Deviators, Health Catalyzers. Demonstration work done connected with character and aptitudes, colour suitabilities, farm soils, mineral veins (by M.R. estimating depth), medical and veterinary analyses. Notices free from the first Teaching Centre, "A-A-P," Stock, Ingatstone, Essex.

The *Aura Biometer*, complete with probe, pendulum and handbook, is available for the sum of five guineas, and a cheaper model with a steel strip, instead of one of chromium plated brass, for three guineas, both inclusive of postage in the United Kingdom.

The above have been designed and produced by W. E. Benham, D.Sc., F.Inst.P., in conjunction with John Williamson, Esq., F.S.M., Assoc. Brit. I.R.E., Archers Court, Stonestile Lane, Hastings, Sussex, by whom they are supplied.

The handbook and pendulum can be obtained separately for 5/- each, post 3d.

*Aura Goggles* are obtainable from the same source for 30/-, including postage and packing, in the United Kingdom.

Applicants for above should state whether they are members of the B.S.D.

Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3—The Radiesthesia Specialists—will be pleased to obtain any books or publications required. Special searches made for out-of-print books. Foreign works a speciality. Postal enquiries only. Send stamped addressed envelope for catalogue.

*Elementary Radiesthesia* by the late F. A. Archdale is on sale, 4 3 post free. This work, together with the Beechwood Pendulums at 3/6, the Conical Universal Pendulum at 12/6 and the *Pendulum*, the Monthly Review of Radiesthesia—Subscription rate 25/- at home, 26/- abroad and \$3.80 in North America—is obtainable either from us or from Mrs. M. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Sample copy of the *Pendulum* 2 3.

Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béasse are available at 13/-, the Schumfell radio-magnetic pendulum mentioned in the book at £5 and the descriptive handbook at 6d.—all the above post free.

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply whalebone strips 12in. long of the following sections at 5/- per pair;

Flat .. ..	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
Circular ..	3 mm. or 4 mm. in diameter
Square .. ..	3 mm. or 4 mm.

They also supply the following pendulums:

Elephant Ivory, Spherical or Torpedo shape with cavity ..	20/- each
Whale Ivory .. ..	17 6 "
Ebony .. ..	12 6 "
Composition .. ..	10/6 "

All articles are sent post free in U.K.

The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays and Lecture, 15/- the set.

Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.

---

CHARLES CLARKS (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.,  
PRINTERS.

